INDIAN TREACHERY!

General Canby and Peace Commissioners Assassinated.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

No Mercy to be Shown the Modocs.

Utter Extermination Considered Justifiable.

Glowing Tribute to the Heroic Soldier by Gen. Sherman.

LAVA BED, April 11, via YREKA, April 12 —Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about one mile from over the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he would take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more The picket brought him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the place appointed, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to "Forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen coming in the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for "Hat creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible for him to have what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned his back, and drawing a wall revolver, drew his pistol and snapped a cap at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the neck and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Nasty Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. This last may be taken with a grain of salt.

The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated, Lava Beds, 11th, 3 P. M.: Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising General Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. In previous interviews they had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broad circle, and General Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Captain Jack and Schonchin. Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which General Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished, stepped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Jack pulled a pistol, and looking around, saw Captain Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was a signal for a general massacre, and a half a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Captain Jack fired again at General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his derringer, when Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but they picked up Mr. Dyer, and Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About one hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from the pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of General Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay almost in a straight line to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, received at Jacksonville, caused intense excitement among the people. There was loud denunciation of Secretary Delano. They hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

YREKA, April 12—10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and the excitement is intense. A feeling exists that the Indians should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, that not one should be left of this terrible massacre. H. C. Tuckner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at five o'clock last evening. He says that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at five o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. It may be two days before the trouble is ended. It is presumed General Canby's and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters with a dispatch from General Scofield. By many it is believed the Modocs will make a desperate fight till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the Lava Bed and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that Scar Faced Charley and Curly Headed Doctor were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position. That was a blind to attract the attention of General Gillem from the conference between Jack and his followers, and the Commissioners.

Later.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier General Canby by the Modoc chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by Apaches, caused a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of the savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs. The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:

Headquarters, Division of the Pacific, April 13.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—The following report of a horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Colonel Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

[Copy of telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General.]

Department of California, from the Modoc Expedition.—General Canby, with the peace commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:03 this morning. At 1:30 P. M. the signal officer whom I had watching the conference reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Rev Dr. Thomas had been killed and Meacham wounded. The other commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

[Signed] ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. 7th Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp south of Tule Lake, April 11.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also appraised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused, the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. General Sherman has also telegraphed to General Schofield instructions to move his entire force upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 14, 1873.—General Order No 3.—It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia. He was, on Friday last, April 11th, shot dead by Chief Jack while he was endeavoring to meditate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government. That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled, knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for a delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, and for his entire self abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to the last conference with the savage chiefs in a supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside of his military lines, but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, a social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all grades to Major General of volunteers and Brigadier General of the Regular Army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his staff, he remained in command and defended his country successfully against a formidable invasion from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east, a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the southwest.

Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special service by reason of his superior knowledge of military law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive and his chivalrous elevation to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When finished by a long and laborious career, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and it being expected would end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success. But, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and to him

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Law Withdrawing National Bank Circulation.

NEW REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Collectors of Internal Revenue Re-appointed.

THE MASSACRE IN LOUISIANA.

Negroes Slaughtered and Thrown into the River.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1873.

The Law Withdrawing $25,000,000 National Bank Circulation.

It is stated on very good authority that the act of July, 1870, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw $25,000,000 of National Bank circulation from those States having an excess of circulation will never be carried out.

The withdrawal cannot be carried into effect until the extra $54,000,000 circulation authorized by the law of July 12, 1870, is all distributed, which the Comptroller of the Currency is taking pretty good care not to do. According to his own statement in a recent circular he is of the opinion that the $8,000,000 of the issue of $54,000,000 authorized by Congress by the act of July 12, 1870, will not all be issued to those banks to whom it has been promised until the next meeting of Congress. It is well known here that at that next meeting of Congress the Comptroller will endeavor to get this law authorizing the withdrawal of $25,000,000 repealed, claiming that it would be impossible for the banks in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, having the excess of circulation, to comply with the requisitions made upon them. Of course, if it is not perfectly convenient for these Eastern banks to comply with the law, the Western banks, that did not get their due proportion of circulation, must wait and want.

Under the law, if carried into effect, requisitions would be made upon banks in New York city having more than $1,000,000 circulation, and upon those in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts having over $300,000 circulation, for any excess beyond those amounts.

A Chance for Office Holding Aspirants.

It is stated at the White House that no applicants have, as yet, presented themselves for appointment as Indian Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas.

Navy Yard Workmen.

The Navy Department is engaged arranging the working force in the various navy yards throughout the country. Apprentices are being promoted to regulars and new apprentices put to work. There is also a transfer being made in some of the yards of the force engaged in the dock yards, to the construction and repair shops.

An Index of Patents Granted by the United States.

The Commissioner of Patents will shortly commence preparations for the issue of a work giving the index of every patent issued by the Government from 1790 to the present year. This index will be embraced in 12 volumes, about the size of the United States statutes at large.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Under the new Internal Revenue law doing away with the office of assessors, 160 collectors have been reappointed, and 60 assessors promoted to collectorships.

New Revenue Marine Vessels.

The Treasury Department is now having constructed three new revenue marine steamers—one at San Francisco, another at Buffalo, N. Y., and the third (now nearly completed) at Chester, Pa. These will take the places of other vessels now in service, which are much more expensive than it is believed the new ones will prove to be.

Concerning Special Tax Payers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a circular just issued, says: "Collectors will not require the statement in Form No. 11 (revised) to be sworn to by special tax payers, except where the returns cover only a fractional part of the year." DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1873.

The Massacre of Negroes at Colfax, La.

Attorney General Williams to-day received the following:

New Orleans, April 17.—Deputy Marshal Dekline has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The Democrats (white) of Grant parish, attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards recruits from other parishes to the number of three hundred came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made and the negroes were driven into the Court House. The Court House was fired and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building after resistance ceased Sixty-five negroes, terribly mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court House. Thirty known to have been taken prisoners are said to have been shot after their surrender, and thrown in the river. Nine of the assailants were wounded. The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866 in this city. I will send a report by mail.

[Signed] L. E. BECKWITH, U. S. Attorney.

The Acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to Colonel Emory, as follows:

War Department, April 18.—To Col. W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.—In case a requisition is made upon you by the United States Marshal to aid the United States authorities in the execution of any judicial process issued on account of the late reported disturbance in Grant parish, you will render the necessary military aid for such purpose.

[Signed] GEO. M. ROBESON, Acting Secretary of War.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon telegraphed the following to I. R. Beckwith, U. S. Attorney at New Orleans:

SIR: You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated, you will spare no pains or expense to cause the guilty parties to be arrested and punished, and if military aid is necessary to execute any United States process, you will call on General Emory for that purpose, who has been instructed to furnish it.

[Signed] GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1873.

Failure of a Banking Firm.

Messrs. Lockwood & Co., bankers, successors to Legrand, Lockwood, & Co., have failed. It is not generally expected that the failure will much affect affairs in Wall street. Yesterday, it is said, they sold short on stocks, and the rise to-day was too much for them. The financiers do not regard the present flurry as anything more than the annual visitation about the beginning of summer, only that it came a little early this year, and they believe it will purify the atmosphere of Wall street, and with the currency arriving from the west, and the payments now making by the Treasury of the May interest, it will be followed by general ease in the money market, but the ease may come too late, however, to save some bears who are in the present squeeze.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United State ports during the week, 55,912 bales; last year, 28,051; total receipts to date, 3,154,871; last year, 2,553,988. Exports for the week, 76,786; last year, 73,343; total exports to date, 1,967,471; last year, 1,703,162. Stock at all United State ports, 485,275; last year, 320,552; at all interior towns, 90,024; last year, 48,512; at Liverpool, 964,000; last year, 798,000. Amount afloat for Great Britain, 308,000; last year, 155,000.

Repeal of the Usury Law Recommended.

The Grand Jury, instead of finding indictments for a violation of the usury law, have united in a recommendation to the Legislature to repeal the law, so far as it may apply to the city and county of New York.

Suit for Taxes.

It is said that the tax department of this city has sued the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for taxes on their personal property, worth two million dollars.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Railway Cut by Carlists.

MADRID, April 18.—The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists.

The Authorities of a City Seized.

The authorities of Tamaaite, in Huesca, have been seized by the Carlists, who will hold them until the sum demanded of the town shall have been paid.

ITALY.

The Pope.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope arose from his bed to-day, removing up several hours, transacting business.

The Constitutional Convention.

ADOPTION OF THE ARTICLE ON REVENUE, TAXATION AND FINANCE.

The Unexpended Balance to be Loaned for the Benefit of the State.

THE LIMITATIONS IN COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Debate on the Report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1873.

At the afternoon session of the Convention yesterday, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Finance, was resumed. A lengthy debate took place upon the general question of restricting municipal indebtedness, which was participated in by Messrs. Broomall of Delaware, Biddle of Philadelphia, White of Allegheny, Aldricks of Dauphin, Funck of Lebanon, Minor of Crawford, Dallas of Philadelphia, and McConnell.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, urged an amendment allowing an aggregate indebtedness not exceeding ten per cent. in all municipalities throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The amendment was negatived, and the section finally passed (47 to 11), as follows: No county, school district, or municipal corporation shall become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount not in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for county taxes prior to the incurring such indebtedness; and all contracts by which indebtedness beyond such limits would be incurred shall be void.

The remaining sections of the article then passed, as follows:

SEC. 9. Any municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 10. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and, unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise that in extinguishment of the public debt until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five million dollars.

SEC. 11. The moneys of the State over and above the necessary reserve, which shall be as small as possible consistent with the public demands, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 12. All moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the benefit of the State, or in loans upon the security of the bonds of the United States or of this State, and the Legislature shall provide means for the publication, at least once in every three months, of a statement showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned, and on what security.

The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Clearfield county, was announced by Judge Woodward as having been selected by the Democratic delegates at large to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was made the special order for Monday next.

Railroads and Canals.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by Mr. Cochran (York) from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) in the chair.

SECTION 1. Any individual, company or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may intersect or connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another, and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The Legislature shall, by general law prescribing reasonable regulations, give full effect to these powers and rights, was debated at length.

Numerous amendments were offered and voted down. The section was adopted.

SEC. 2. Every railroad or canal corporation, organized or doing business in this State, shall maintain a public office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and books kept for public inspection, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The chief officer or director of every such corporation shall annually make a report under oath, or affirmation, to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, which report shall include a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and such other matters relating to its business as are now, or hereafter may be prescribed by law or required by said secretary.

This section was debated until the hour of recess.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From the Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1873.

Memorials were presented having reference to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, acknowledging Almighty God in the Constitution, and in favor of woman suffrage.

Railroads and Canals.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

The consideration of the third section, that all real and personal property of railroad, canal and other joint stock corporations shall be subject to taxation for all purposes, was resumed.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, having the floor, said that without malice to any person connected with railroads, he must say there was an aristocracy of corporations in this country which rivaled all the aristocracies of the old world. He believed they should get what is right and just. It is just to tell these corporations that in the future they must do justice to the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Biddle thought that the Convention would err if it went into the details of that most abstruse of all political questions—taxation. He believed that it should treat these corporations as it would treat individuals; that everything should be done equitably. We are bound to do them justice and treat them fairly.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, said that the corporations of this State last year paid sixty-six per cent. of the income of the Commonwealth. They do pay their share into the State Treasury.

The amendment which Mr. Bartholomew offered yesterday afternoon was as follows, to add at the end of the section:

"At the real value, which value is to be determined by the commissioners of the respective counties, through which the road is located." The debate was participated in by Messrs. Knight, McAllister, Darlington, Alricks, Lilly, J. P. Wetherill and Newlin.

Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, of Allegheny, replied to Mr. Gowen in some remarks bordering on personality, and then entered into an analysis of the section, and asked extensively about the wages of the past, and the duties of the Convention.

Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, thought all property, real and personal, of railroads, canals, and other corporations, should be taxed, yet when this proposition is made it is met with a storm of indignation by these great overshadowing corporations. They are piling up obligations which will, in a few years, throw the national debt into the shade. They should be made to pay that which is fair and just, just as are the people of the Commonwealth taxed for its support and the maintenance of its public institutions.

Mr. Bartholomew's amendment was lost, and Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered the following amendment or substitute:

"All the property of railroad and canal corporations and other joint stock companies now existing, or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation the same as property of individuals, and not otherwise."

Mr. Wetherill advocated his proposition in a few earnest remarks, and was followed by Mr. Miner, of Crawford, who explained the railroad law in force in the State of Ohio.

The Convention coming to a vote the Committee rose, with leave to sit this afternoon.

The Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The steamships City of Montreal and Castilia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamships Partbia from Liverpool, and Koeln and Deutchsland from Bremen, have arrived.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the validity of the blanks used by telegraph companies in an action brought to recover damages for the non-delivery of an unrepeated day message written upon the usual blank of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Court held, in effect, that the Company assumed no responsibility for dispatches not insured or repeated.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE MODOC WAR.

Severe Fighting With the Savages.

THE RED SKINS REPULSED.

Gallant Conduct of the Troops

OUR LOSS VERY SLIGHT.

The Indians Completely Encircled.

NO CHANCE FOR ESCAPE.

Their Camp Shelled by the Artillery.

The Troops Ready to Advance.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General Sherman received the following dispatch from General Schofield, dated April 18th: No news from Gen. Gillem since the 11th, but I hope to hear of decisive action this evening. All available troops are ready to move if the next report makes it necessary, and I will go to the front if my presence there seems desirable.

The Fighting Commenced.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, April 16, Camp South Tule Lake.—The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in with musketry and the occasional booming of howitzers. Colonel Mason was at Camp Hospital Rock, on the north side of Captain Jack's postion, directly under that famous stronghold. General Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for the tents to be struck and drawn into a compact place near Hospital Rock, for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations, one hundred rounds of ammunition, next for the cavalry to be ready to move at two A. M. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry and Lieutenant Streaus with cavalry were at a point beyond the main line. The cavalry were to conceal themselves until they were joined in the morning by the infantry and artillery. It was hoped when the latter approached the left camp the Modocs would be so them, make an attempt to cut them off, and fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Long Jeff, who was under guard as a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him. At daybreak we heard an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, which we thought was Mason's force or his skirmishers were engaged. At six we heard the boom of howitzers, and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians and the firing was rapid.

The plan of battle was this: From the north Col. Mason was to advance his command on the right the Warm Spring Indians on his left, circling along the ledge, uniting with the right of the troops, from this side, leaving only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieutenant Greery was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunition. Captain Trimble, of the First Artillery, with twenty men, was left in charge of the camp at the Hospital Rock. Green, at 7 A. M., united with Colonel Perry's command. In about an hour and a half after leaving camp the ball opened. Captain Miller, of the Twelfth Infantry, commanded a battalion, his company being colored. Mason's line Miller had entered to the right next the company. Throckmorton's battery M, Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Harris' battery K, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Egan's company Y, and Capt. Wright's company E, both of the Second Infantry, were in the centre. The cavalry were on the extreme left. While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of a long cave about half a mile in front from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition, straggling shots from a bluff at long range. The men were delayed in open skirmish order and advanced slowly under such caves as the rocks afforded. Our right opened on a bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up, supported by the reserves, until we arrived at short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After standing about fifteen minutes the order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward amid most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught and so unexpected that the troops were on them before they knew it, and in a few minutes were masters of the situation and our brave boys behind the rocks, resting at their leisure.

General Gillem had sent out orders to Colonel Mason to stir them up on his side, and he let into them with a vengeance, distracting their attention and materially assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one. Meanwhile we extricated our wounded—four. None were killed.

Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly, so did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but he would not leave the field. E. O'Conner, a private of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the leg, a flesh wound. Private J. Dorley, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the arm. Corporal E. Miller, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, has a scalp wound. Private McManus, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, had a thigh crushed.

11 P. M.—McManus, of McConnell & McManus, merchants of Yreka, was killed within the advance line held by Captain Miller's men, (who gallantly carried the bluff under orders in such gallant style, and the reserve line), was shot from the high bluffs and left on the ground.

The lines are five hundred yards apart. The ground is uncovered. When the mortars arrive the bluff will be shelled and recovered. It is supposed he is shot through the heel. By the way his mule was wounded. Three shots were fired at them.

At two P. M. an order was given to advance the mortars. At half-past four a line was deployed down the lake opposite Jack's camp, and crossed the intervening open space at double quick without receiving a shot. They are now in readiness to charge on the bluffs when the mortars have done their work. The mortars arrived on the ground and were put in position. All was quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rained along Mason's line, and continued several minutes. No one was killed or wounded.

A pack train of Warm Spring Indians, has just arrived with forty-five mules and one hundred and fifty horses.

At 5:10 P. M. the first shot was fired from the mortars, and a few shells were thrown, going well into the Lava Bed, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, up the ledge to the south, for nearly a mile. Two ledges intervene between the men and the main plateau.

Now (6 P. M.) the mortars are being moved forward, as our men are ready to scale the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken. By to-morrow we shall be with the Warm Spring Indians and have the red fiends encircled with but the lake left them for escape. From appearances it would seem that the lower lake shore and the bluffs have been cleared of Indians by Col. Mason, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving shots. They will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

Dispatch to Gen. Schofield.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, Lava Bed, April 15.—Major General Schofield, San Francisco.—We have fought the Indians all day; and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their stronghold. Our loss is one officer, Lieutenant Egan, wounded, not seriously, and three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

A Hotly Contested Fight.

LAVA BED, April 16.—During the night the Modocs' position was the same as they occupied at sunset yesterday evening. A hotly contested fight took place on Col. Green's left this morning. The Indians endeavored to reach the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away.

A dispatch received from Mason's camp at seven o'clock this morning says some Modocs passed out on the left near his flank and rear during the night.

Shelling the Savages.

The mortars under command of Maj. Thomas, kept up a fire on the Modoc camp. The Indians could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate.

At two o'clock this afternoon the troops under Col. Green were ordered to move forward from the position they held during the night. The whole line started with a cheer, and before ten in the morning they had reached the ridges next to Jack's camp, which was so hotly contested yesterday and has been nearly deserted to-day. When our men gained this position others could be heard along the whole line. Orders were then given to sweep the Lava Bed. A dispatch was sent by signal to Capt. Bernard ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with cavalry and give them no rest.

The Fighting Continued.

10 o'clock.—Our troops have gained considerable ground. The firing is becoming more frequent. The impression is the Lava Bed is ours. Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his regiment forward rapidly, and if possible to gain Col. Green's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

From ten to twelve o'clock there was considerable firing from south of the lake, the only point where the Modocs could have got out on Mason's left. As Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's Cave, the mortars, which ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within eight hundred yards of the cave, and near the water.

12 o'clock.—Col. Green's and Mason's commands have effected a junction which entirely cuts the Modocs off from water. After this movement was effected occasional firing was heard at different points along the line, and it was decided not to push our men right into the Indians' stronghold, as we might lose many without killing an Indian. If we could keep them from water they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one.

Our Loss.

Our losses in the two day's fight have been five killed and ten wounded. The only officer yet wounded is Lieutenant Egan, a flesh wound in the left leg. He is doing well.

A Junction Formed.

A junction has been formed between Green's and Mason's left.

The Loss of the Indians.

Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have some scalps. None of our killed or wounded have as yet fallen into the Indians' hands.

The Indians Fighting for Water.

It is evident if we can hold our position on the lake shore, the Modocs will have to leave or surrender. A heavy fire of musketry is now heard near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water.

Every one who has seen our troops in action speak of them in the highest terms.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

YREKA, April 17.—Castello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left headquarters, Lava Bed, at nine last night, with news of yesterday's work. The Modocs had a fire in their camp. Maj. Thomas dropped a shell directly into it, provoking a frantic war whoop and the sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer. They were driven back.

4 A. M.—After another fight the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through the lines and retired. Occasional shots were fired by those who attempted to advance on them. At nine o'lock Colonel Gillem's command moved forward from the positions gained on Tuesday. They soon occupied the ledge next Jack's camp. Colonel Mason then moved right forward as rapidly as possible to form a junction with Gillem's left, cutting the Modocs off from the lake, their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. The mortars were throwing shells in excellent range. Col. Green's left fell back behind the ledge, awaiting the Modocs, should the shells drive them out. After firing they replied, though yells were frequent. On the fifth shell being fired there came a rain of fire from a small party of men, who sprang out of a chasm, and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modocs flanking, and firing a cross-fire.

Col. Miller, in attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them. As he swung down in the chasm the Modocs sprang up and cut him off with thirteen men. Miller fortified himself. They fought down the lines until the mortars opened. They withstood the fire till 4 P. M. When shells began falling in their midst they broke over, dashing across the ledge, losing two men and one wounded. The lines of Modoc men are around the Modocs. Mason signaled that the Modocs were on the rear flank trying to get out.

7:45 A. M.—Mason's men advance on the Indians.

8 A. M.—Col. Green made a strong effort to unite with Mason's left and Green's right.

9 A. M.—Green's whole line is moving on Mason's. At 9:45 signals were made that the Modoc's were leaving the Lava Beds. The cavalry were ordered to pursue.

1:30 P. M.—The Warm Spring Indians report three more dead Modocs, making four to-day.

9 P. M.—A terrible fire has just ceased where the Modocs tried to break through to the lake, as is the intention to keep the line and burning of all forces them from getting water. There will be more severe fighting before the works are carried. It is almost impossible to see an Indian.

Castello says the blaze of the musketry firing on the lake shore about ten times of his departure last night was terribly grand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—12:30 A. M.—A private dispatch from Dr. Simig, Lava Bed, this evening, says th. Modocs fled to the hills southeast of the Lava Bed. The cavalry are in pursuit. The First Sergeant of Company K of the cavalry captured a Modoc battle flag and took the scalp of Sear-Faced Charley. The savages mutilated the body of Eugene Hasey fearfully.

The Commission Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following telegram was sent to day:

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 18.—Jo I. S. Dyer, United States Indian Agent, Camp Lava Bed, Headquarters Modoc Commission.—The Commission is disquitioned. Advise Commissioners Meacham and Roseborough.

[Signed] EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1873.

The lowest barometer will continue on Saturday over the lower lakes and the storm centre on Massachusetts Bay will continue moving toward Nova Scotia. For northern New England and the lower lakes, continued cloudy and clearing weather. For the Middle States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with westerly winds. For the Southern States, westerly winds, rising temperature, generally clear weather, except on the Texas coast, where southerly winds with cloudy weather are more probable. For the upper lakes and northwest, rising barometer, northerly winds and clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me., and Eastport.

ALBANY.

Oration of Charles Francis Adams on the Late Wm. H. Seward.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The Senate and Assembly, the Governor and State officers, the Judiciary, and the Common Council of this city, met at the Capitol at ten o'clock A. M., and forming in line, marched to the North Reformed Dutch church to listen to the oration of Charles Francis Adams on the late William H. Seward. After prayer and the reading of the memorial resolutions of the Legislature, Mr. Adams was introduced to the audience by Gov. Dix, and began his oration. It was very lengthy and showed great care in preparation. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of its beauty and scope in a brief telegraphic abstract.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The wife of Henri Rochefort is dead.

—Jas. McIlenny, of North Britton, Conn., committed suicide by cutting his throat in Chicago, on Friday.

—The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died in Florence, are in Westminister England, awaiting shipment to the United States.

—The boiler in Hyman's tannery, in London, Can., exploded on Thursday morning, killing the engineer, and wounding fatally two others.

—Henry Frollish was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday, for the murder of Peter Schaffer. He made a speech denouncing the Judge and the District Attorney.

—Postmaster General Cresswell, Hon. Simon Cameron and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, arrived in Memphis on Friday on their tour through the Southern States.

—Homer Lane, of New York, and John McMahon, of Rutlandt, Vt., have been matched to wrestle, best two in three, square back falls, for $3,000 and the championship of America.

—A Columbia (South Carolina) special states that James M. Allen, Treasurer of Greenville county, was arrested on Thursday, charged with being a defaulter in forty thousand dollars taxes.

—Representative Crebs, of Illinois, has returned to the Treasury his extra pay. Crebs says he has persistently opposed the passage of the bill for an increase of pay, I could not conscientiously accept the money."

—The British Consul in New York is apprehensive that McConnell, of the Bank of England forgery notoriety, may escape from the Ludlow street jail, and has employed officers of that institution to keep constant watch over him.

—The agricultural scrip of Florida, purchased by Mr. Leurs, of Ohio, has been paid and ex-Governor Blaxham has deposited the funds—$81,000—subject to the order of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Florida Legislature.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Valley Railroad held in Cleveland on Thursday, the following officers were elected: Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, President; D. L. King, of Akron, Vice President; S. T. Everett, Secretary and Treasurer; P. H. Dudley, Chief Engineer.

—On Friday morning, at Memphis, two colored roustabouts on the steamboat Arlington, named Ed. Lancaster and Jno. Black, quarreled. The latter attempted to use a sheath knife, when Lancaster seized a stick of wood and struck him on the bezd, crushing his skull.

—Charles Lugard, supposed to be an English forger, was arrested in Boston on Thursday evening, having in his possession a number of forged checks. Lugard arrived in New York from England in February, and losing his money at faro, adopted forgery as a means of raising the wind.

—The New York *Times'* special from New Orleans, about the hostilities in Grant parish, says: Not a single colored man was killed until all had surrendered to the whites who were fighting them, when over one hundred were shot down. It was understood that another lot was burned to death in the Court House. After the butchery the whites scattered in every direction, few of them going to their homes. Many of them left for the Texas border in hopes of escaping the consequences of their crime. The State troops, on arriving at the scene of hostilities, buried over sixty bodies. The Federal troops cannot proceed, for want of transportation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. I. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Sandusky and south Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TOMORROW at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON. Seats free and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School will meet as usual at 1½ P. M.

☞THIRD U. P. CHURCH — SERVICES will be held to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening at 7½, by the pastor, Rev. S. K. FRAZIER. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Diamond street between Grant and Ross. 8,19

POLITICAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette Township ap19

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM BEECHER,

Of the Tenth ward, Allegheny City, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap18:dtd

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. SCOTT,

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the Office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3. ap17:20d&w

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Penn Township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention. ap15:dtd

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN YOUNG, JR.,

OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

ap14:dtd

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

RICHARD THOMPSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 5. ap14:dtd-d&S

STATE SENATE.

☞STATE SENATE.

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Nomination, Subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. ap18-1d&w130

PROTHONOTARY.

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOSEPH ROSS,

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision o the Republican County Convention No. 3. ap17:dtd&w

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY,

WILLIAM SWISSHELM,

Of Wilkins Township. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap15-82-d&S.

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY.

M. G. COREY,

Braddock's Borough, (Late Captain Co. G, 63d Penn'a Vols.), subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. ap14:14-tf-D

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY.

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap15

CORONER.

☞FOR CORONER.

W. C. COOKE,

Of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap16:28-d&S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, the 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1873. Secretary. ap7:6td

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the

Freight Agent and Freight Cashier

Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be

Removed to Sixteenth Street,

Near the Bridge.

mh31 J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a Room, with Boarding, in a pleasant part of Allegheny, or suburban part of Pittsburgh. Gas and Bath required. Address P. O. Box 1,018, GAZETTE Office. ap19:3d

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work in all parts of the city, excepting in city and suburbs, and one to two citizens to be members of Select Council, the citizens having the highest number of votes to serve until the last meeting of Councils in December, A. D. 1873, the one having the highest number of votes to serve until the last meeting of Councils in December, A. D. 1874. Also, two citizens as members of Common Council, to serve until the last meeting of Council, in December, A. D. 1873.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal this 17th day of April, A.D. 1873.

A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

AN ACT, annexing the Township of McClure, in the County of Allegheny, to the City of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the territory embraced within the present line of the township of McClure, in the County of Allegheny, is hereby annexed to the city of Allegheny, and shall constitute a ward of said city.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said city, within thirty days from the approval of this act, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said city to issue his proclamation for an election to be held therein, at the time of the next general election of said city, at which election the qualified voters of said ward shall elect two persons to represent said ward in the Select Council of said city, the person receiving the highest number of votes to be entitled to the full term, and the person receiving the next highest number of votes to be entitled to the short term, and at the said election there shall also be elected two persons to represent said ward in the Common Council of said city, until the organization of the new Council in 1874.

SEC. 3. That all laws and ordinances of said city are hereby extended over the territory hereby annexed. ap19

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS to superintend the improvement will be held at Mr. ALBION SCHOOL HOUSE, 18th ward, on FRIDAY, May 23d, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 2, 1870, and an Ordinance of Councils entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed April 14, 1873.

R. D. BEATTY,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
MICHEAL CARTER,
Conductors of Election.

PITTSBURGH, April 18, 1873. ap19:35

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL TO-DAY (Saturday) at my Room, No. 50 Sixth street, (late St. Clair street), to my old customers and friends the balance of my stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which I have removed from the corner of Market and Liberty streets, at Cost and less.

This is a rare chance for buyers. Come one, come all.

No. 50 Sixth street (21 steps). ap19:3t JOHN C. WALLACE.

PARTNERSHIP—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN B. SEMPLE and JOHN R. JONES having been dissolved by the death of John B. Semple, the undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of SEMPLE & JONES, and as such the old business will be continued.

FRANK SEMPLE,
JOHN R. JONES.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1873. ap19:3d

SUNDRIES.

2,300 Bags Pea Nuts,
675 Bales Broom Corn,
12 Bales Dressed Hemp,
24 Bales Rough Hemp,
35 Barrels Texas

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias, in Supreme Lodge at Richmond, Va., embraces about 13,000 lodges, and 100,000 members.

A PAINFUL rumor comes from London, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife have been murdered in Africa. He was in command of the Khedive's Expedition to interior Africa.

THE rumor of the destruction of the city of Salvador, in Central America, by an earthquake, was received, without particulars, however. It now is known that eight hundred persons perished, and twelve million dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. The earthquake was followed by an extensive conflagration.

RUSSIA is about to send an exploring expedition to Northern Siberia—with a view to the thorough survey of the *terra incognita* that fringes the frozen ocean. It is well known that Siberia abounds in mineral wealth, and the belief is entertained that a quantity of precious stones can be found in the far north. Whatever may be the result as regards material discoveries, the advantages to the scientific world will undoubtedly be great.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* seems to be equal to the task of singing paeans in honor of the Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned, and at the same time belittling, ridiculing and denouncing the Constitutional Convention. Of course this is natural, and at the same time very suggestive. It would be uncharitable to say this is because the Legislature sanctions and continues abuses which the Convention is striving to eradicate, but yet the thought will probably occur to a great many people.

ORDERS have been forwarded to the commanders of frontier forts to use every precaution during the summer against Indian outbreaks. Exposed forts are to be reinforced, and no precautions will be omitted that may be necessary to insure tranquility along the frontier. There is, of course, danger, that the Modoc affair may create a restless, warlike feeling among other tribes. Should this develop active warfare, it will lead to the exercise of great severity toward the refractory Indians.

NO BETTER illustration could possibly be given of the undesirableness of a return to the old policy of controlling the Indians, than the calculations made as to the probable cost of "wiping out" the Modocs. Our troops now surround them, and much of the expense of investing them has been incurred; yet even now it is claimed that it will cost $75,000 for each Indian killed, or $4,500,000 for the entire tribe. While their treachery make it imperative that they shall be punished, at whatever cost, we submit that the indefinite expansion of a policy so costly in treasure and blood is as unwise as it is imprudent and cruel.

SENATOR ANDERSON, in a card published in another column, announces himself as a candidate for renomination to the State Senate, at the approaching Convention. Mr. Anderson has not only completed his first term successfully, but has fairly won very special commendation by the manner in which he performed the duties devolving on him as Speaker of the Senate. Even his political opponents are warm in their praise of his fairness and impartiality as Speaker, and all are outspoken in according him very unusual praise for his ability and integrity. The experience and influence gained during the past three years, will enable him, if nominated, to serve his constituents with special efficiency for another term.

THE Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and General Von Moltke will leave Berlin on the 25th inst. to visit the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. These visits are very suggestive of alliances, either defensive or offensive. While the Emperors are socially chatting with each other, it is customary for the attendant diplomatists to be busy developing their political schemes. The fact that Bismarck and Von Moltke both attend the Emperor points to the belief that more than mere politics may be included in the programme. The movements of Russia towards England's possessions in India necessitates strong alliances near home. Visits such as are about to be exchanged, are generally useful in forming political and military combinations.

THE appointments by the President to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Advisory Board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Curtis and Medill, will be generally acceptable to the friends of reform. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, one of the appointees, was a member of the last Congress, from the Columbus (Ohio) district, is a gentleman of high attainments and marked integrity. The other is Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York city, who has made a study of civil service reform, both in this country and Europe. These appointments demonstrate the sincerity of the President in the cause, and fully meet the allegations, based on Mr. Curtis' withdrawal from the board, that the subject would be allowed to lapse. The reform in question will be a work of years and of many administrations. It must grow into a universal rule.

THE County Executive Committee have indicated the time for holding the primaries and the several Conventions. The State Convention will be held on Tuesday, May 6, and the County Convention on the 3d of June. It will be seen from this, that the primaries are close at hand. We have frequently urged upon our best citizens the importance of giving attention to the primaries, in order that the several Conventions may be made up of the best class of persons available. This is the true method of relieving our politics of any discredit that may attach to them, and at the same time of securing peace and harmony in the party. We have long maintained that if persons absent themselves from the primary meetings, they have no right to complain of any action that may be taken. We shall refer to the subject again, but for the present, we suggest that it is time to be thinking of delegates to the Conventions, as well as candidates for the offices to be filled.

THE EXPLANATION of Mr. Buckalew in the Constitutional Convention, on Tuesday last, as to the failure of the bill for ascertaining the result of a vote by the people on the amendments to be proposed by the Convention, and for the proclamation by the Governor of the acceptance or rejection of such amendments, will be read with much interest by those whose attention has been attracted by the jubilation of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* over the "trick." It appears to have been a success, for which the officers of the Legislature are responsible; the bill was withheld from the Compare Committee, and of course did not reach the Governor—a fact only a few members of the Legislature, in the secret of the "trick," were aware of. We cannot see that there is any difference between withholding a bill from the Governor that has passed, and the kindred knavery of presenting him a bill that never passed. In singing the praises of the Legislature the *Commercial* neglected to incorporate such achievements. Modesty?

ACCEPTING as reliable, the representations of the Cuban cause ascribed to General Cespedas, there is now more hope of independence of the island than at any time since the war began. Supplies of various kinds are tolerably abundant, and the military successes of late, have been quite considerable. A spirit of hopefulness pervades the army, and desertions from the Spanish ranks are quite frequent. They believe in the speedy downfall of the Spanish republic, which will only benefit them in that it will give full employment for Spanish troops at home. There is, in the hopefulness of the Cubans, that which ought to command sympathy and admiration. For years, bitter, relentless, barbarous war has been waged upon them. Property has been confiscated, and their families, in many instances, destroyed. Yet despite all, they maintain a bold front and fight steadily on, for the boon of independence. They certainly deserve the sympathy of the civilized world.

THE "Sacred College" of Cardinals, to which belongs the right of selecting a successor to Pius IX. on his death, now daily looked for, in view of his great age and serious illness, consists of seventy members. At present it numbers only fifty-five members, composed of five cardinals of the order of bishops, thirty-four of the order of priests, and six of the order of deacons. This body elects the Pope by ballot, and must go on voting till two-thirds of their number have agreed on a name. The nationality of the forty-five members of the College is as follows: Italian, 60; French, 5; German, 3; Spanish, 3; English (Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin), 1. This would seem to indicate, if the nationality of the elective body is any sign, that the successor to Pius IX. will be, like himself, an Italian. The youngest member of the College, Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, is forty-four years old, and his name has been suggested in the European papers as the probable successor of Pius.

THE Republicans of Ohio are discussing the nominations to be made by them for the October election. It is generally conceded there will be no opposition to the renomination of Governor Noyes, who has made an acceptable executive to the people of the State. In Ohio the Governor is a purely ornamental appendage in the State administration—he has no veto power, and very little patronage. Governor Noyes is capable of better things, and it is said his re-election will be merely a stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate. General Thomas Ewing will be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a spirited canvass will likely follow, as both he and Gen. Noyes are strong on the stump, even for a State so prolific in "born orators" as Ohio. But the most interesting part of next fall's canvass will be the struggle to obtain mastery in the Legislature, on which the election of a United States Senator will depend, who will take the place of Senator Thurman, the recognized leader of the opposition in the Senate, and a strong man as to personal character, legal ability, and political acumen. He will be a candidate for re-election, with probably Gen. Garfield, Judge Bingham, Gen. Schenck, or Mr. Shellabarger as the Republican aspirants. The political complexion of the Ohio Legislature is generally dependent on the way Cincinnati and Hamilton county go, and politics in that locality is in such a mixed up state, that no prediction can be made with any degree of safety. That the Liberal Republicans and Germans hold the balance of power there has been pretty clearly demonstrated by the last two elections. It may be added that it is not at all unlikely George H. Pendleton will contest with Senator Thurman for the succession to the Senate, should the Democratic party be successful. The Ohio campaign, therefore, in its personal and political aspects, is likely to take the lead in interest this fall.

THE TWO CASES decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, a few days since, in regard to the scope of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution—one case from Illinois and the other from Louisiana—are in the highest degree important to the people of the whole country. In announcing the Louisiana decision, the judges are reported to have said that the case "involves the decision of questions more far-reaching and pervading in their consequences, more profoundly interesting to the people of this country, and more important in their bearing upon the relations of the United States and of the several States to each other and the citizens of the States and of the United States, than have been before the Supreme Court during the official life of any of its present members." The court virtually decides that the constitutional amendments merely relate to the civil and political status of the freedmen; that they were formed for the negro, and had not the condition of that class required it, the amendments would never have been adopted. The Court holds this obvious fact must be considered in interpreting the amendments; that the "privileges and immunities" intended to be conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment were the fundamental ones belonging to citizens of the United States as such, and not the specific ones, which vary in the several States; and that while it required each State to recognize the rights of the citizens of any other State as the same as those of its own citizens, it did not intend to deprive any State of the power of defining the rights of its own citizens. The amendment was not to establish a general definition of rights for Congress to legislate for and the Supreme Court to adjudicate on, but was intended to secure certain obvious evils and establish certain results which were the natural outgrowth of the war. Referring to the clause of the fourteenth amendment in regard to "privileges and immunities," the Supreme Court says:

"In the light of the history of these amendments and the pervading purpose of them, which we have already discussed, it is not difficult to give a meaning to this clause. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided, which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class, was the end to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden. But if the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation. We doubt very much whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negro race as a class, or on account of their race, will ever be held a cause within the purview of this provision. It is so clearly a provision for that race and that emergency that a strong case would be necessary for its application to any other."

The Constitutional amendments under this ruling, merely raise the negro to the level of the white man so far as his civil and political rights are concerned, but otherwise leave State authority precisely the same scope it would have had "had there been no Africans, and the whole population of the country had been of Circassian blood." That's the way the New York *World* puts it, and it ought certainly relieve the fears of our Democratic friends as to the sacred rights of the States, about which they get up an occasional scare.

On the principles laid down by the Supreme Courts, in interpreting these amendments, it refused to annul the charter of a "Slaughter Company" in New Orleans, or admit a female lawyer to the bar in Illinois.

POLITICAL VENDETTA.

The war of factions in Louisiana has reached a crisis which calls for the prompt and vigorous interference of the National Government. Whatever there may be of right or wrong in the conflicting pretensions of the rival factions, no excuse can possibly be offered for the deliberate murder of blacks at Colfax, Grant county, a few days since. The scope of the difficulty involves too much for a clear and concise statement. It is an outcome of the Warmouth reign, and of his attempt to perpetuate it, and fraudulently declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor. Fraud and violence were freely used at the elections, and fearful, even then, that his plans might miscarry, Warmouth turned out such of the officers of the return board as were not pledged to his measures, filled their places with his friends, and then proceeded to count the returns. The Legislature was convened in extra session to legalize his high-handed measures, but here he was thwarted, and Kellogg was installed Governor. The recognition of the Kellogg government by the President, the failure of Judge Campbell's mission in behalf of McEnery, and the non-action of Congress on the subject, are well known.

Following these things was the effort to starve out the Kellogg Government, by withholding taxes,—thus preventing it from securing the means necessary to carry on its operations. We judge this plan has not proved a success,—hence the bloodthirsty spirit of the McEnery faction, and the deliberate murder of a hundred or more negroes. Worst of all, it is reported that this spirit of violence and murder is prevalent among the McEnery faction generally, and that if the Grant county massacre passes unnoticed and unavenged, similar outbreaks will take place in other parishes and counties, with a view to the violent expulsion of Kellogg from the Governorship. The spirit of violence is thoroughly aroused, and no one can predict a limit to the scenes of murder that will follow. Such occurrences cannot be too promptly, or too vigorously repressed.

The only possible excuse for this affair, and it does not constitute a reasonable excuse, was the removal, by a number of colored men, of certain McEnery officials a few weeks since, and the installation of Kellogg officers in their places. It was generally understood that this action was taken not in a spirit of lawlessness and violence, but because of the refusal of the McEnery faction to permit the public business to receive attention. But no one will, for a moment, accept this as an excuse for the Colfax massacre. It is rather an outbreak of the old hatred against the blacks, and the development of a purpose to thoroughly intimidate them, by showing that any opposition, on their part, to the will of the whites, will be rewarded by massacre. The whole cause of the McEnery faction, has been lawless and violent. It evidently numbers among its followers the rabid element, slave masters in the olden time, rebels during the war, and anything now that will afford them the best opportunity for wreaking a Ku-Klux vengeance on the blacks. The claims of McEnery and his party have been decided, and from this decision there is no immediate appeal. The spirit of his faction is unbroken, and this can only be subdued by a little wholesome severity. We hope this will be administered. Those severally engaged in the Colfax massacre are guilty of murder, and for this crime should be tried and punished.

If Governor Kellogg is unable, with the forces at his command, to arrest and punish these murderers, there should be no delay in calling upon the President for a force of United States troops, sufficient for the purpose. This question of federal interference in State affairs has been partially discussed already, in connection with this Louisiana trouble, and we might as well carry it to its limit at once. However much forbearance may be exercised, the Republican party, and the Government under its control will be subject to the hatred of the class of people who perpetrated the Colfax outrage. No kindness or consideration will affect them favorably. They should, therefore, be made to know, that they must obey the laws, no matter what their disposition or wishes may be. This lesson, taught as it ought to be, will put an end to political vendettas in Louisiana.

THE MODOC TREACHERY

The outburst of indignation, with which the treacherous and bloody conduct of the Modoc leaders has been received, is right, and the extermination of the warriors of that tribe, in retribution, will be just. That our general policy toward the Indian tribes should be amended, so far as to deal promptly and severely with Indians who may be off their reservations, and who cannot give an account of themselves, such as will clearly prove peaceful intentions, we also regard as right and proper. But that the peace policy of the Government should be entirely abandoned, because of this Modoc outbreak, we do not for a moment believe. It is not, really, a result of the peace policy, but rather, of the old army and trader policy of the Government. Some years ago, an attempt was made to persuade these Modocs to remove to a place provided for them, in Arizona. A number went, but were greatly dissatisfied with the change, and, if we remember correctly, returned. Those who remained would not be persuaded to go, and a military force was summoned, and their camp surrounded. In the parley that ensued, they represented themselves as peacefully disposed, but unwilling to abandon their fishing and hunting grounds. While debating this point, one of their number, known as Scarfaced Charley, came out of *tepee* with his war paint on, and his rifle in hand. Then ensued a fight,—whether the Indians or soldiers fired first, is in doubt; but the soldiers were defeated. From this the Indians sent out marauding bands, and about a dozen whites were killed. This, in brief, was the origin of the trouble, out of which grew the recent massacre. It was the old policy of forcing Indians away from reservations on the approach of the whites.

It is not, we judge, necessary now to dwell in detail on the errors of policy that attended the recent effort to persuade them to peacefully leave the lava beds of the Arizona reservation. Mr. Meacham, one of the Commissioners, had incurred their distrust and dislike for the part he had taken in their original removal. Weeks ago they developed enough of distrust to put away any clearly defined hope of securing their peaceful removal. Yet we can only commend the kindly spirit that led to continued efforts to avoid bloodshed. There is no relieving feature to the bloody tragedy, so far as the Indians are concerned. But while it is right and proper to punish these, should the policy of peacefully controlling the other and larger Indian tribes be generally abandoned? Does this Modoc affair prove the peace policy a failure? We answer, no.

Those who have intelligently considered the Indian problem—remembering that the evils of the old policy would be encountered for years—did not expect miraculous results to follow the adoption of other measures, nor that the peace policy would succeed without an occasional outbreak of vindictiveness on the part of the savages. It should be borne in mind, that for years past, the most outrageous schemes of plunder and outrage were prefaced with smooth words and oily promises; and the Indians accustomed to, and embittered by deceit and violence, would not at once accept the promises that might be honestly made. More than this, it often happens that the white population that trenches upon the territory occupied by the Indians, find it to their advantage to foment disturbance and war. By this means, soldiers would be drawn in among them, and while these would render it tolerably safe, they would also afford a market, at high prices, for such articles as these settlers might have for sale. Thus a variety of causes conspired to hinder and perplex the commissioners sent out to give effect to the President's policy. The only wonder is, that it has succeeded as well as it has.

Suppose we abandon the present system of managing the Indians,—what shall we substitute? If the old policy, we object that this was not free from outrage, and expensive wars. Just now, telegrams from Washington refer to a man named Wright, who is said to be very wealthy, as a result of cheating the Indians. This man belonged to the old system, and it was by the system of cheating that brought wealth to him, that Indian wars were often brought on. The expensiveness of those wars is shown, by the fact, furnished, we think by General Sherman, that every Indian killed, cost the government a million of dollars. Under the old *regime*, those wars were well nigh interminable, and the waste of money was enormous, to say nothing of the depredations and loss of life, resulting from Indian forays. Can any one reasonably expect that a return to the old policy will result in anything better than is thus described?

The facts, as gathered from several authenticated sources, and embodied in the last annual report of the Indian Commissioners, show that there has been, even in Arizona, and among the Apaches, the worst of the Indian tribes, less crime, and fewer depredations than under the old policy. This is after less than four years trial of the new plan. It is also evident that the cost to the Government of maintaining peace along the border, and among the Indian tribes, has been greatly lessened. But more than this, the basis is created for an enduring peace among the influential Indian tribes. The evidence of this fact is furnished in the reports that represent the Kiowas, Sioux, Arapahoes, and other Indian tribes as restless and disposed to take the war path. While the young men, full of their notions of winning honor on the war path, are in favor of fighting, the old men and chiefs counsel peace. Thus a disposition to accept the assurances given, and to rightly estimate the improved sentiment entertained toward them, manifests itself already among the Indians. If so much has been done in three or four years, is it not reasonable, now that the foundation is laid, to expect even better results in the future?

We do not plead for sentimentalism in behalf of the Indians. We do not believe in them, as models of native nobleness and honor. We accept them as generally lazy, dirty, treacherous and bloody. But we claim that they are susceptible of improvement and civilization. Even the Modocs, left alone in their old home, were a comparatively peaceful tribe. They had a horror of removals,—and we are not so certain that this dread did not at last impel them to desperation and to their act of treachery. To them it evidently was like death to be removed,—and they met it by inflicting as heavy and treacherous a blow as possible on their enemies. The army and civilians are both needed to manage the Indian tribes. One will punish those who are refractory, or off their reservation,—the others will educate them toward a proper appreciation of the Government and civilization, and this is much cheaper than to first cheat, and then fight them. Punish the Modocs as they deserve, but do not let the crime of a tribe of less than a hundred warriors involve us in a general Indian war.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION

Under the vicious system by which the laws of the State are made the annual meeting of our Legislature is a source of apprehension to the people and its adjournment a relief and pleasure. The late Legislature was no exception to this rule. We do not know that it was made, up of a greater share of reckless and corrupt members than usual; possibly the average of the last twenty years held, but one thing is certain, its proceedings were dominated over by an unscrupulous junta of politicians, speculators and roosters, whose creed was law to their adherents, comprising a majority in the popular branch, and a fair proportion of the Senate.

The distinguishing characteristic of the session, as it has been that of every one for years past, was an eager devotion to schemes of private and corporate legislation, and the almost total ignoring of public business, in the proper transaction of which the whole body of the people are interested. The grasping corporation and the speculative citizen had the preference from beginning to end over the Commonwealth. How many private laws were passed, and what dangerous powers linger in their sections, it is, of course, impossible to state until the mountain of special legislation is sifted over. We presume there were not less than fifteen hundred of these special laws enacted during the session; they monopolized the time of members so completely that it is within bounds to assert that the consideration of public or general laws did not receive more than four or five days' attention in the House, and but little more in the Senate. Four or five days out of a hundred, and thirty or forty laws out of fifteen hundred, shows the proportion that legitimate and needed legislation bears to the time consumed and the bulk of the work turned out. During the closing days of the session hundreds of laws were passed by their titles alone, without being read, and sometimes merely the number of the bill was given! In one instance, nineteen laws were passed by the House in the space of four minutes. To be sure, most of them were printed, but the accumulation of over two thousand printed bills on a member's desk prevented the most conscientious and pains-taking from clearly appreciating the character of the work before them. Bills by the score were passed on the mere say-so of the members interested that they were "all right," and this speedily begot a system of mutual accommodation in helping each others' bills through, that is the most dangerous feature of the system of special legislation; the fate of a harmless, or possibly judicious law, would be contingent on acquiescence in obnoxious measures. This was the temptation that beset upright representatives from the start. It was prolific in fraud.

Of course all this is no new story; it is the legislative history of the State for a quarter of a century, and will continue until the system is annihilated by a power higher than the will of the members. Men come and go, but the system flourishes with added force every year. The new Constitution, judging by the work of the Convention as far as it has been advanced, will put the pruning knife of a substantial and honest reform to this monster evil that corrupts and poisons our State administration, and it is to this, and this alone, that the citizen must look for relief. The cry we hear every year that the people should send "better men" to the Legislature is a fallacious one. The best of men are made powerless by the system, and after a few days' experience, either silently acquiesce or join hands with its representatives. There must be positive and sweeping constitutional prohibition. This in time will root out the lobby, and drive to congenial pursuits outside of the Legislature, men who seek election year after year, that they may gather a twelve months' subsistence, and even accumulate wealth, as some have done, by trading in private legislation. With the disappearance of these men, not confined to any party or locality, the atmosphere of the State capital will become purified, and the annual meetings of the representatives of the people will cease to be a reproach and humiliation to all good citizens.

Another evil resulting from the degradation of our State Legislature, has long been observed by those who have carefully watched and studied our State politics. We refer to the decay in the character of our public men, and the promotion to high office and political leadership of the unscrupulous and keen sighted tricksters over the cultured and conscientious statesman. The shrewd and plotting manager has usurped the place that naturally belongs to the best type of the citizen. This is again the fault of the system we condemn. The Legislature should be th school where promising and ambitious young men take their first lessons in the practical details of politics and government. It was so in the past in Pennsylvania, and is now the case in other States. But we do not believe a more dangerous and demoralizing test was ever invented than that which awaits any man who is honestly eager to serve the people and the State, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is taught that law-making is a matter of trade and barter; that tricks and combinations, as a measure of success, are superior to principle, diligence and study; the feeling of responsibility in the discharge of public trusts is superceded by the desire of pecuniary gain, until this becomes the master passion, fed by examples on every hand and continual temptation. The process of corrupting the weak and well-intentioned is painfully apparent at the State capital. Men of sterling ability, strong in their integrity, and governed by high principle, give up their aspirations for public life, and retire disgusted to professional duties, the counting room, and the farm. Does not the composition of our Legislature year after year, demonstrate this? Take the representation of populous counties, where the wire puller holds undisputed sway, and how seldom do we find among the members elected representative men in any of the great professional, commercial and industrial pursuits of life, the pursuits directly interested in wise laws and careful legislation. The places they should hold are filled by the product of wire pulling management, the obedient slaves of rings, and faithful servitors of lobbyists; men without a single aspiration to govern wisely and honestly, but solely animated by a desire to make money quickly and easily by the simple process of selling their votes. Break up the opportunities for such shameful traffic—withdraw the power, and hedge in the members with Constitutional prohibitions they cannot break over, and legislative life will lose its charm for the "rooster" and "pincher." "D——d if I would come here if that goes in the Constitution," a noted Philadelphia member remarked the other day, speaking of the article adopted by the Constitutional Convention, defining and limiting the powers of the Legislature. Of course he wouldn't, his occupation would be gone. But better men would take his place, and the places of others of the same kidney.

THE MORMON EXODUS.

The proposed movement of the Mormons from the now rich and beautiful valley and city of Salt Lake, is commanding very general attention. Whatever may be the final action of Brigham Young, it is now generally accepted as true, that he purposes seeking a new location for his followers, and to maintain his supremacy over the Church. He has resigned his several trusts, but retains his position as head of the Mormon Church. It is believed that this will not limit his income, while it will relieve him of disagreeable responsibility. At the same time, it leaves him free to direct the migration that seems to have been resolved upon,—those now in trust for Mormon Church funds being responsible for property interests in Utah. Each of the Mormon settlements in Utah has been required to furnish its quota for the new colony to be formed at San Francisco Mountain. This is in Arizona, a little south of the Colorado Chiquito, or Flax branch on the Colorado. Near it are the ruins of ancient cities, concerning which such fabulous accounts were published a year ago. These accounts represented that there were relics which clearly proved that a colony of Egyptians had been established there, and that the various symbols of the ancient Egyptian worship were to be found, carved in stone. To this retreat Brigham Young proposes to take his faithful followers, that he may perpetuate the Mormon faith.

Young is very wealthy, the aggregate being estimated at from five to twenty millions of dollars. With this, it is thought, he purposes ultimately to purchase a large territory from Mexico, and there re-establish his Church. Various speculations are indulged, but nothing is really reliable, other than the purposed migration to Arizona. In the meantime Salt Lake will fall into Gentile hands, and will, in all probability, continue to prosper. In our view of the case, the Mormons deserve credit for the development of an arid waste into garden-like fertility and beauty; but their polygamic notions and practices are an offense, and as the Gentile population has weakened the hold of the ruler upon the membership of the Church, they remove to new scenes, and enter upon new labors in developing an almost unknown land.

THE MODOC GIBALTAR.

A Description of the Piled-up Character of Great Lava Beds.

The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, trachyte, etc., and occupies with but few intervals one hundred square miles. Jesse Applegate, an early pioneer of Oregon, at once one of the Modoc Commissioners, attempts a description as follows:

If you can, imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite ten miles square and 500 feet thick covering resistless mines of gunpowder, scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, rendering the whole field into rectangular masses from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses higher in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Suppose the explosion the whole thing is placed in one of Vulcan's crucibles and heated up to a point, when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool.

An Indian can, from the top of one of these stone pyramids, shoot a man without exposing even a square inch of himself. He can, with ease, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms between the slain and the slayer. If at this terrible expense of life a force dislodges him from his cove, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another position, from whence he will cost ten more lives to dislodge him; and so on *ad infinitum*.

An Eventful Month.

The month of April is the anniversary of many important historical events, among which the following are prominent: Thos. Jefferson was born April 2, 1743; Washington Irving on the 3d in 1783; the battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th in 1862; Wadsworth, the poet, was born on the 7th in 1770; General Lee surrendered to General Grant on the 9th in 1865; the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced on the 11th in 1861; Henry Clay was born on the 12th in 1777; James Buchanan on the 13th in 1791; Handel, the musical composer, died on the 13th in 1759; Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th in 1865; Jefferson Davis was captured on the 16th, same year; William Shakespeare was born on the 17th in 1565; Lord Byron died on the 19th in 1824, at Missolonghi; the battle of Lexington (in the revolution) was fought on the same day in 1775; Napoleon III was born on the 24th in 1808; Oliver Cromwell was born on the 24th in 1599; the battle of Camden (in the revolution) was fought on the 25th in 1771; General Johnston surrendered on the 26th in 1865; President Grant was born the 27th in 1852; James Monroe was born on the 28th in 1758; Joan of Arc entered Orleans on the 29th in 1429, and George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on the 30th in 1789.

Sketch of Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Rev. Ezazar Thomas, murdered by the Modocs, was widely known through the Methodist Episcopal Church. His early ministry was exercised in the Genesee Conference, but he went years ago to California Conference. In 1860 he was a delegate from California to the General Conference, which met in Buffalo. He served three quadrennial terms as editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, efficiently discharging the responsible duties of his office. In 1868 the General Conference changed the grade of the Book Depository at San Francisco, and made it a branch of the Book Concern, electing Dr. Thomas editor. He served until 1872, when the grade was again changed to that of a depository, and Dr. Thomas reported to the Bishop of the California Conference for a regular appointment, and was placed on the Petaluma district. He was a man of spotless character, of great energy, of unfaltering courage and genuine devotion. Going at the call of the authorities to attempt the restoration of peace, he fell beside Canby, dying in the discharge of duty. He died well and his family should be remembered by the country he was temporarily serving.

THE MODOC WAR.

Skirmish with the Savages.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SHERWOOD.

Funeral of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas.

Death of Lieut. Sherwood.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Colonel Mason to General Schofield, say that Lieutenant Sherwood died at one o'clock to-day.

Skirmish with the Savages.

LAVA BED, April 14.—The evening following the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets one and a half miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly reinforced and drove the savages back. One Modoc was killed and ten horses captured. Donald McKenna and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday.

Dyer will go back to the reservation soon.

Meacham Out of Danger.

Meacham is pronounced out of danger, and will soon be able to attend to the Modoc Klamaths there.

Funeral of the Victims.

The funeral ceremonies on the 12th of April of Canby and Thomas, in camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

The Modocs to be Punished.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to General Schofield received in this city to night, says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and if possible, not an Indian will be left to boast of the murdered Canby.

Modocs Imitating the Signal Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night. Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, with a white rag on a pole and imitated the movements of the signal officers, waving it to and fro.

The Peace Policy Useless.

Mr. Dyer, the Commissioner who was unhurt, telegraphs to Washington for instructions, saying it is useless to try any longer for peace with those Indians. There is no doubt but that the Modocs also expected to get Gillem and Colonel Mason. General Gillem expected to have been present at the council, but on the morning of the massacre he was too indisposed to leave his tent. It is now stated that both General Canby and Gillem and the Commissioner talked about Riddle's warning, and came to the conclusion that it was only a ruse of Riddle's to delay the negotiations. They had the utmost confidence in Riddle's veracity, but on this occasion it seems he was right in his supposition.

The Victims at Yreka

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half mast.

Modoc was hanged in effigy at Yreka.

Gen. Canby's body is in charge of the Masons. The body of Dr. Thomas will be sent to this city.

Additional Particulars of the Massacre.

Additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been received. Capt. Anderson was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commissioners. He says Lieutenants Sherwood and Doyle were allured out from the camp by a white flag. They took four or five hundred yards, where they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Tyee" (Col. Mason). They were told they did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to their's. As they turned around the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, wounding Lieutenant Sherwood in the arm and thigh, the latter being a severe wound, the bone having been shattered by a bullet. Captain Anderson, who was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, heard the attack upon Colonel Mason's front. He telegraphed to General Gillem to notify the Peace Commissioners immediately. Colonel Riddle, who was at the Signal Station at Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed a field glass upon General Canby as the party sat together, about one mile distant. Very soon the whole party scattered. He followed the General's course with the glass while he ran about fifty yards, threw up his arms, and fell backward, dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped upon him. One, believed to be Captain Jack, stabbed him in the back, and he was completely stripped.

Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about sixty dollars, was found under his body, the Indians having dropped it.

Mr. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball entering at the inner corner of the right eye, and another on the side of the head. These are both believed to have lodged within his cranium. The third passed through the right fore arm. He also received a cut on the left arm. He had a scalp wound five inches in length. He was found about thirty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by General Canby. He was entirely stripped. He is bewildered in mind. The Captain spent an hour with him. Yesterday morning he was conscious and in no pain. Meacham says he thinks he shot Scarchin in the abdomen, and blood was found, which indicated that one of the Indians had been wounded.

The soldiers, who were ready, started upon the double-quick immediately upon the firing of the shots. They met Dyer and Riddle and his wife before they were half way from camp, the Indians had retired. Their retreat was about six hundred yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them a half mile beyond the murder-ground. There they remained for the night, and were withdrawn to camp. General Canby's remains will be forwarded to Portland this afternoon by stage, in care of the General's aid, Captain R. H. Anderson. He will be met at Roseburg on Wednesday evening by a special train from Portland.

The Situation at the Seat of War Unchanged.

A special messenger returned to Yreka to-night from the Lave Bed. There is nothing definite from the seat of war. There had been no fighting up till he left. Ammunition and supplies have been crowded forward with dispatch.

Little Hope for Meacham's Recovery.

The surgeon extracted four bullets from Meacham's wounds. There is little hope for his recovery.

Future Movements.

There were various rumors when the attack was to have been made—some to-day and some to-morrow. They are awaiting the arrival of Warm Spring Indian scouts to be used between the lines of Gillem's and Col. Mason's commands, they, with the cavalry, making a third line, all advancing together from the north, south and east sides of the lake. It is believed the battle will be a hard one. No quarter will be shown the Modocs.

Convention of Western and Southern Congressmen Proposed.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The project which has been on foot here for some weeks past, to call a convention of western and southern Congressmen, to consider questions of general and special interest to the States of the Mississippi valley, to be held here some time next month, was discussed to-day by the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and city government, and ask their co-operation; also to devise a plan for carrying out the programme for the reception and entertainment of delegates, and report to another general meeting of citizens on Saturday next. There was a unanimous approval of the project and an earnest desire expressed that the Convention should be held. Congressman Wells said one hundred to one hundred and fifty Congressmen would be present. He would prepare a list of topics to be discussed by the Convention. The programme for the entertainment of delegates is expected to embrace a trip to Galveston, via the M. K. & T. and Texas Central Roads, and return through a portion of Kansas, banquets, steamboat excursions, &c.

Meeting of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias met yesterday morning, the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Illinois, presiding. The resignation of Clarence M. Barton, of Washington, Supreme Scribe, was referred to a committee. The order embraces about 13,000 lodges and over 100,000 members.

Storm in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—It rained hard here all last night and is raining hard to day. The spring is unusually backward, but less than half the wheat is now in the ground, and there are but little prospects that the balance will be sown before the 1st of May. Advices from up the country say that it is snowing at Brainerd, but it is not very cold.

THE CAPITAL.

History of the Patent Office from 1790 to 1873.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

An Important Patent Extension Case.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1873.

History of the Patent Office from 1790 to 1873.

The publication of Patent Office reports commenced by authority of the Government in 1836. Gen. Leggett, the present Commissioner of Patents, being of the opinion that reports to Congress of, his predecessors from the organization of the office in 1790 to 1836 were in existence, recently commenced search therefore. He succeeded in obtaining from the Astor Library in New York, the Boston Library, the archives of the State Departments, and from the vaults of the Capitol, a complete set of reports from 1790 to 1836, and has had copies of them photo-lithographed

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118@118¾.

THE Vienna Industrial Exhibition will not be fully ready for visitors for a month. The Shah of Persia will put in an appearance about the middle of June.

THE White Star Line Company have published a card, in defence of the Company, as against several charges, involved in the destruction of the Atlantic. Nothing is said about Captain Williams.

YESTERDAY Charles Francis Adams delivered an oration on the late William H. Seward, in the North Reformed Dutch church, Albany. He was introduced by Governor Dix. A large audience was present, comprising, among others, the Senate and Assembly, State officials, Judiciary, and the Common Council of Albany.

THE wife of Rochefort, the noted French communist, is dead. It will be remembered that some weeks since, he was permitted to visit her bedside, in order that the rite of matrimony might be solemnized. They had lived together, as man and wife, for a number of years, and the ceremony was performed to legitimate their children. Their union is said to have been a case of romantic affection.

WHAT may be accepted as an official dispatch has been received from Attorney General Williams, to the effect that the massacre at Colfax, Louisiana, was more barbarous than at first represented. There can be no doubt of its partisan character, nor that it deserves the severe punishment it will probably receive. We regret to think that the Grant county Democrats are but little better than the Modocs.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad announces that the tunnel which it is building under the city of Baltimore will be finished in the next two months. The cost of this magnificent enterprise will be in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars. It will accommodate the various through Northern and Southern trains running through the city, and will enable them to make their trips without breaking their trains, as is now the case, and also avoid the long omnibus ride between the Northern Central and Washington depots.

THE case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., referred to in these columns, has been settled by the payment to the Government of $271,000. The firm, however, puts forth a statement to the effect that they have not been guilty of any intentional fraud, and that, in their opinion, they have done the Government no wrong. Their explanation is, that they have imported tin plate of an exceptional character, and that their invoices were occasionally averaged. Thus they violated the technicalities of the law, but, they claim, complied with its spirit. The singular feature of the affair is the payment, on their part, of so large a sum, if they believed themselves innocent.

THE Ohio Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting absolutely the lease of one competing railroad by another, and requiring the assent of two thirds of the stockholders to make valid the lease of a non-competing road. It also provides that in case of lease the rental must equal the net earnings of the road for the preceding year, and requires undoubted security for the performance of the terms of all leases of this character. It fully protects the rights of a minority of the stockholders in any railroad corporation, something much needed. The law passed just in time to prevent the lease of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana road to the Atlantic and Great Western, mainly an English corporation.

WHILE we are not averse to the proposed annexation of Wilkinsburg with this city, there is one item connected with the plan offered which, we think, all will readily agree to modify, on second thought. James Kelly, Esq., has a large quantity of land, contiguous to Wilkinsburg, which he does not desire to be included in the plan of annexation. Mr. Kelly is well known as an aged and philanthropic citizen, whose benevolences, in the past, toward ins itutions within our city limits, will aggregate about a quarter of a million of dollars, and who is still ready to bestow his lands, generally toward philanthropic enterprises. We think the wishes of such as he should be respected, when it can be done without detriment to the general good. In the instance we now refer to, this can be readily done.

WE TOOK occasion, immediately after the decision of the Paris courts against Fremont, to criticise his course, severely. But the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, by which the Texas and El Paso Railroad receives an immense land grant, puts an entirely new face on the affair. It thus appears that the landed securities claimed as a basis for the issue of the bonds under mention really belonged to the company represented by Fremont, but the title became afterward involved in a legal dispute, which, at the same time, put an end to the building of the railroad. Enough lands have now been placed in the hands of a receiver to secure the bonds sold in the French market. Thus time, much to our gratification, restores the good name of Fremont, dear as it is, to those who remember him as the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* is given to complaining that the Constitutional Convention is prodigal in its waste of time. Did our neighbor notice its Wednesday's work? In even less time than it took the Legislature to extend the term of the State Treasurer for a year, the Convention considered and passed an article intended, among many other good things, to make the "unexpended balance" in the State Treasury a source of profit to the State instead of permitting its use for speculative purposes by the Treasurer, the custom for twenty years past. This is precisely the reform adopted in the management of our city finances, some years ago, and has been found to work admirably. It broke up the treasury ring in Pittsburgh, and will do the same in Harrisburg. Seriously, don't the *Commercial* think the Convention is working with a will and purpose; especially a purpose.

THE public is awaiting with a great deal of impatience for news that the Modocs have paid the penalty of their treachery and murders. The probabilities are that it will be slow work reaching the miscreants, owing to the almost inaccessible character of their stronghold, and as the Indians are fighting with certain death awaiting them, we apprehend serious losses to the troops engaged. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, stated a few days ago, on the authority of the last report received from Mr. Meacham, that the Modocs number but sixty-nine fighting men, including several renegades from other tribes. This seems like a petty force to defy the power of the Government, and it would be were they driven from their rocky fastness. But where they are they can travel like rats in places inaccessible to the troops. They know every nook and crevice of the lava beds, and the greatest danger is they may crawl through our lines and turn up in some part of Oregon or California, murdering the people and devastating the settlements. The circumspection with which General Gillem is operating is probably to prevent such a catastrophe, as well as to inflict merited punishment.

THE weary and bitter contest in the New York Legislature over a new charter for the city, was ended on Wednesday evening by the Assembly concurring in the amendments made by the Senate by a vote of 109 to 11. The vote was not a party one—five Democrats and six Republicans voted in the negative, and the affirmative vote was made up of both parties. The great fight on the charter was as to the power to be given the Mayor in appointing heads of departments, and it was adjusted by a compromise legislating some of the heads into office, and giving the Mayor the appointment of others, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. Under it the Republicans secure the control of the most important, viz: the Departments of Public Works, Police, Parks and Law. Controller Green is kept in office. The New York journals are all dissatisfied. The *Times* says the city gets "a charter with which nobody is satisfied, and for whose successful working nobody can be held accountable." The *Tribune* says "it violates nearly all principles of sound municipal government." The *World* says "it gives no hope of reform, but it is much less mischievous than originally planned." The *Herald* considers it with more favor. The charter, as passed, in political circles is set down as an utter defeat of the Custom House and Tom Murphy Republicans, and a triumph for the Weed section of the party. Its approval by Governor Dix is not doubted.

THE attempted repeal of the usury laws in the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York failed, because of the opposition of country members, who refused to accept the doctrine that the price of money was regulated by the law of supply and demand, just as the price of flour or coal is determined. The failure in New York, however, seems to have urged the business men of the city to renewed exertion to secure a modification; a fact that possibly the recent usury prosecutions had something to do with. At any rate a committee has called on Governor Dix with a merchants' and bankers' memorial, urging him to use his influence to secure a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the repealing act. The Governor reminded the committee that in his annual message the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject, but, though the subsequent action of that body showed that the country members were not in accord with him, he is in hopes that the evils now resulting from the protracted money stringency have worked in them a change of mind. Hence he promises to send in another message recommending either the absolute repeal of the usury laws, or exempting New York, Kings and Westchester counties from their provisions. To the message will be appended the recent report from a Grand Jury in New York city, showing the utter impossibility of enforcing the laws. There was something remarkable in the obtuseness of our rural friends in the last Legislature of this State, in insisting on the sacredness of the usury system, notwithstanding they admitted its violation was the rule and observance a rare exception. The fact that the law was heavy with the weight of a hundred and fifty years seemed to make any modification of it little short of desecration. Like the law against profanity, it showed the virtuous intent of the people even if it was a dead letter.

REFORM IN EARNEST.

The Constitutional Convention in its Wednesday's session struck out from the shoulder one of the severest blows it has yet dealt the potent agents of political demoralization in Pennsylvania, by the adoption of the article on Revenue, Taxation and Finance substantially as it was reported by the committee on that subject. We published a portion of this article in our report of Convention proceedings yesterday, and give the remainder of it this morning.

In regard to State finances, it makes sacred the sinking fund to the purpose for which it was originated, the extinguishment of the State debt, until the amount of the debt is reduced below five millions of dollars. The moneys in the fund shall never be invested or loaned upon other securities than those of the State and United States. The moneys of the State over and above the necessary reserve to meet the public demands must be used in the payment of the State debt, either directly or through the sinking fund. But the most important provisions, when the speculative uses to which the "unexpended balance" has been devoted are considered, are contained in the twelfth section, which requires the moneys of the State to be kept at interest for the benefit of the State, or in loans upon the security of State or United States bonds, and a publication is required every three months "showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned, and on what security." This will cure an abuse that has existed for a quarter of a century, and been the active agent in degrading our politics and corrupting our public men.

In regard to taxation it is made compulsory that all taxes shall be uniform, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. The only exemptions permitted are public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. The property and business of manufacturing corporations are placed on a footing with that of individuals in the matter of taxation. The debts of counties, school districts and municipal corporation are limited to an aggregate not exceeding two per cent. on the value of the last assessment of taxable property therein, prior to incurring such indebtedness, and not including present debts; contracts of indebtedness in excess are declared void; and it is made compulsory in municipal corporations to provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of their debt within thirty years.

It should be understood that the adoption of these provisions so far is in Committee of the Whole, into which the Convention resolves itself for greater latitude of debate. The vote in Committee, however, indicates what the action of the Convention will be when the articles come up on their third reading. When all the proposed amendments are considered and acted on in Committee they will be taken up in Convention proper and disposed of.

COAL SUPPLY.

The occasional agitation of the question of coal supply has a ridiculous, as well as serious side. Solemn computations are, from time to time, offered to the public, to prove that it will be so many thousand or million years, before the supply is exhausted. Yet this convenient receiver of dry statistics and unreliable investigations, cares very little about it,—believing very fully that the supply will at least endure for several generations to come,—beyond which it does not care to speculate. The recent rapid advance in the price of coal in England has, however, aroused serious attention, and the subject, so far as that country is concerned, has been earnestly investigated. The result is that 90,000,000,000 tons of coal are computed to be contained in the ascertained coal fields of England, Wales and Scotland, and that at present rate of consumption of coal in England is at the present about 117,000,000 tons a year. Allowing for the increase of consumption, and there is a supply for about six hundred years. The falling off in supply, and the advance in price, have been occasioned by strikes and railroad charges. Add to this that new coal fields have recently been discovered in Scotland, and that still others may be discovered elsewhere, and we see there is no trouble as to the supply. The difficulty is in the cost of obtaining it.

So far as this country is concerned, no one can pretend that the larger portion of our coal deposits have ever been discovered, as yet, much less that their area and probable quantity are ascertained. The following outline of our coal supply is from the *Geological Magazine*, which is reliable as authority on the subject. It claims that "the New England basin in Massachusetts and Rhode Island occupies about 750 square miles. The coal is an anthracite, and the thickness of the beds is estimated at 25 feet. The Pennsylvania anthracite basins occupy 434 square miles, and the beds average 70 feet in thickness. The great Appalachian basin, which extends from Pennsylvania into Alabama, covers 62,475 square miles, and consits of bituminous coal. The thickness of the beds varies greatly, and it is not at all likely that they are continuous throughout the whole area, but, under any circumstances, the amount of coal in this area must be enormous. Further inland we have the Michigan basin, with an area of about 6,700 square miles, but with a maximum thickness of only 11 feet of coal; and the much larger Illinois basin, 51,700 square miles in extent, with coal beds from 30 to 35 feet in thickness. The largest area of all is the great Missouri basin, extending from Iowa into Texas, and comprising more than 100,000 square miles. The thickness of the coal here seems to vary considerably in different localities, but enough is known of it to show that an immense quantity of fuel is obtainable from this area, which, moreover, from its being reached by several navigable rivers, will eventually acquire great importance. The total coal area of the United States is calculated by Mr. Hitchcock at 230,659 square miles."

If we estimate the production of coal at from 75,000 to 90,000 bushels to the acre, which is about the average, it will be seen that there is no immediate danger of our coal supply being exhausted. The trouble in England is not the lack of supply, so much as the cost of mining and transporting coal. One reason for this enhanced mining cost, is the depth of the mines, and the unwillingness of workmen to labor in the unhealthy atmosphere of the mines at the old prices. But this demand for higher wages has a better basis, in the knowledge acquired by the miners, that they have been unjustly treated in this respect, and in their movement toward the formation of miners' unions. The labors of Joseph Arch, begun among the farm labo ers, have naturally, and almost necessarily, extended to the miners, and the result is, a general demand for higher wages. The contest may be prolonged,—but the issue is certain. The day of cheap labor in England is nearly spent,—and the time is not far distant when wages there will approximate wages here. Either this, or enlarged immigration, will be the result.

In what we have said from time to time, regarding the advanced price of iron abroad, and the possibility of our competing with Europe for this trade, we did not base our statements on the belief that the coal supply was nearly exhausted, but in the palpable fact that labor must be more liberally rewarded in the future than in the past. For some time past, we have been in a position to compete with England in the price of coal. Even were the same rate paid workmen in the two countries for mining, we would have an advantage, in that our mines are not so deeply worked and do not need the expensive machinery of the English mines, and the coal, when mined, is convenient to market. Hence, while it is true that the coal supply is not nearly exhausted, even in England, it is also true that it will not probably be mined as cheaply in the future as it has been in the past, and we imagine that the iron workers will also demand increased compensation, thus permanently increasing the cost of production in England to a rate that will admit of our competing with them to advantage.

POSTAL CARDS.

A Description of the Cards, and the Regulations Concerning Them—To Be Ready for use on the First of May.

The Postmaster General has given notice that, the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the Department will, on the first of May next, commence the issue to postmasters of the postal cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

DESCRIPTION.

The card adopted is five and one-eighth inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good, stiff paper, watermarked with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp printed on the upper right hand corner is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathe-work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inscribed above and "one cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with the directions to "write the address only on this side, the message on the other." Underneath and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To—". The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or in any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the card beyond the engraving specified in the description.

THE PRICES.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or small.

THE OBJECT OF THE POSTAL CARDS

is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the mails at a reduced rate of postage of short communications either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements and other requirements of business and social life, and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the Dead Letter office.

IRREGULAR CARDS.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such cards must contain absolutely no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

COUNTERFEITS.

All cards different from those herein described, bearing embossed or printed postage stamps, and purporting to be United States postal cards, are counterfeit, and the manufacturer of such cards or the attempt to use the same will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178, Postal code.)

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing, or otherwise rendered unfit for use in the hands of private holders.

REQUISITIONS.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon their application to the Department.

DIO LEWIS will have to look to his laurels as a cheap liver, for an educated Swede in Minnesota has reached a highth of economy utterly absurd. Having read a statement that Indian corn contains more than four times as much oily matter as wheat flour, and that one pound of it parched and made into bread is more than equal to two pounds of fat meat, the careful Swede resolved to test its power. Mixing corn meal with water, he, with his own devoted hands, made a cake one inch thick and seven inches in diameter, which he baked on the coals in the parlor stove. A cake of this size proved to be more than sufficient for one meal. Three times a day for weeks the experimenter ate nothing else, didn't want anything else, didn't lose weight, and was perfectly well. "Rational people," he declares, "will be more satisfied on that than on the fare at the best hotels in Europe or America."

PERSONAL.

THE Prince of Wales is believed from his frequent attendance at the House of Lords to be taking a course of political training.

ROSE EYTINGE, the wife of George H. Butler, ex-Consul to Egypt, is to resume the stage, and will join the company at the Union Square Theatre.

PRESIDENT THIERS attained the seventy-sixth year of his age on the 16th. The Commander of the Prussian army of occupation honored the event by a public dinner.

PERE HYACINTHE is in high favor in Geneva, Switzerland. About one hundred and twenty-seven thousand people were disappointed of hearing him lecture on the 2d inst.

A POLEMICAL prisoner in Portland prison, in England, lately emphasized his disagreement with the Rev. Mr. Hill's theology by crying out during a sermon, "You're a liar; Christ never told your to say that."

AGASSIZ is described as follows: "His figure is portly; his voice is full and rich; his smile is geniality itself. He smiles not with his lips alone, but with his merry brown eyes; with his whole, kind, expressive, beaming face."

A CONSCIENTIOUS deacon in Massachusetts, during a revival interest in his church recently, said: "I do not believe in forcing religion upon the people, for I read in my Bible that 'a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.'"

THE sale of the effects of Mr. Heindrich, the former Parisian executioner, revealed that he was strangely rapt with his horrible pursuit. He had made a large collection of paintings and engravings, whose subjects were always connected with capital punishment and its instruments.

DR. CLELAND, an eminent statistical writer, of Glasgow, relates that a criminal, after attentively listening to the condemned sermon which preceded his execution, turned to a companion and remarked, in Dr. Cleland's hearing, "A very good sermon, but rather too personal."

THE insurance on the life of Horace Greeley, to the amount of $100,000, has been paid over to the *Tribune* Association, which is now in a very prosperous condition, having over $200,000 cash on deposit in bank. Out of this fund rumor has it that a new *Tribune* building will soon be commenced.

GEN. GRANT'S visit to St. Louis is understood to be for the purpose of disposing of some property and settling business matters incident to it; after which a pleasure trip will be made to Chicago. On his return to Washington, about the 1st of May, it will be determined whether he will make a trip southward as far as Charleston.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN and Senator Belknap had a public reception at San Antonio, Texas, on the 6th. Among the throng that paid their respects were several old army officers who had served with Gen. Sheridan before the war, and who had fought against him with all their might during the war. But this seemed all forgotten, and their meeting was that of old friends and exceedingly gratifying to citizens who witnessed the scene.

MONCURE D. CONWAY tells this story in one of his London letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Let me conclude my letter with the following little conversation which I overheard at the Adelphi Theatre a few evenings ago. The play was 'Jack Cade.' First stranger, remarking upon one of the earlier lieffs of the hero, says: 'He's a fair candidate for Newgate.' Second stranger says: 'If he went to America he'd be a fair candidate for Congress.' Fact."

IN referring to a lecture to be delivered by General Pendleton, the Mobile *Register* says: "Perhaps the most curious point of all will be General Pendleton's clear and concise narrative of the great fight wherein the liberties of the South were lost—and lost by James Longstreet! The story of Longstreet's delay at Gettysburg has often been told; the effects of that delay have often been commented on, but only by General Pendleton have the motives which induced that delay been plainly and directly charged to the recusant."

A. MCKEE RANKIN, a young Canadian actor, who has traveled the country for the past three years starring as "Rip Van Winkle," and generally leaving a lot of debts behind him, has petitioned in the Chicago courts for an adjudication in bankruptcy in his own case. The schedule of assets contains some articles of clothing valued at $100. The creditors number thirty-six, with aggregate claims amounting to over $12,000. Among them are actors, managers, theatre proprietors, dramatic authors and agents, hotel keepers, newspaper publishers, and saloon keepers.

GENERAL NEWS.

A GERMAN lawyer has been sentenced to imprisonment for libelling Kaiser Williams. "THE TYRANT OF NEW ORLEANS" is a five-act tragedy in blank verse, about to be brough out there.

KEOKUK, Iowa, has organized a limited liability temperance society, with a pledge not to take more than five drinks per diem.

THE New York Legislature has a bill before it which provides that every room above the ground floor of a hotel shall be provided with rope ladders.

ONE of the Republican members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention was elected over his single competitor by a majority of one, in a total vote of 3,105.

THE new census of Germany shows that out of a population of about forty-one millions, there is an excess of females amounting to three-fourths of a million?

QUEEN VICTORIA recently sent three pounds to the wife of a private in an English regiment, the understanding being that there was one pound for each baby.

THE pound sterling of Great Britain, after the 1st of next January, is to be legally vested in the United States at four dollars, eighty-six cents and six and a half mills.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper recently contained two advertisements from different men, stating that they would not be responsible for debts contracted by their mothers.

THE remains of a man who was buried in a California Cemetery ten years ago, were recently found to have become petrified weighing between four and five hundred pounds.

THE latest labor-saving invention from the land of wooden hams is a toothpick that picks both rows of teeth at once. A leading advantage of it, according to the inventor, is that it can also be used as a comb.

AS A PAYER of taxes the Hindoo is not a success. The most recent estimates show that the peninsula of Hindoostan contains a population of 186,037,000 paying revenue to the British crown, and 55,250,000 paying revenue to native chiefs subject to the British crown; yet, out of this enormous aggregate of 241,287,000 people, the Government finds it extremely difficult to get $250,0b0,000 a year in taxes. When our own nationality numbers as many, we shall be paying, at the present rate, about $2,000,000,000 annually.

THE Paris Jardin-d'Acclimatation has just received a magnificent consignment of birds from the extreme east. Amongst them there is a cage full of larks from Japan, having red beaks, orange chests, and grayish backs, the colors being exceedingly brilliant. There is also a lot of microscopic quails from China, the plumage red and black, handsomely variegated. The Chinese set a great value on these little birds on account of their pugnacious disposition. They bring them up, and make them fight together like game-cocks in England.

MR. WEBSTER of Columbia, Tenn., observed a large black eagle flying off with a twenty-five pound pig, the other day, and brought him down by a bullet through his wing. Mr. W.'s dog rushed upon the bird of freedom as soon as he struck the ground, but instantly repented of his rashness, and retired from the contest a one-eyed dog forever. The eagle was finally killed by another shot, and when the pig felt the cruel talons relax their grasp on his back, he brushed off the dust, thanked his preserver in a few well-chosen grunts, and trotted back to his sty.

A WOMAN in Paris is about to publish a book containing the details of a doctrine resembling the metempsychosis of the ancients. According to this author, the soul released by death wanders about through space for any number of years, until it is ready to be embodied again. The duration of these wanderings depend upon the conduct of the wanderers before death. The more wicked a soul is the longer it has to travel. Any author herself is informed, by a communication from a former attendant, that more than 3,000 years B. C. she was an Abyssinian princess, and a very ugly and disagreeable one too.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 58

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. A. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Railroad Matters.

The Pennsylvania Railroad operates in New Jersey, under its leases, as we learn from reports made to the New Jersey Legislature, the following roads in that State: The Belvidere Delaware, the Flemington and Lambertville, the Camden and Burlington, the Cape May and Millville, the Freehold and Jamesburg, the Mercer and Somerset, the Millstone and New Brunswick, the Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford, the Pumberton and Highstown, the Perth, Amboy add Woodbridge, the Rocky Hill, the Salem, the Swedesboro, the Vincentown and West Jersey Roads, besides the old Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey Roads, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The aggregate cost of these several works was $38,646,427, and upon their entire capital the Pennsylvania pays ten per cent. dividends to the stockholders. The company also operates horse railroads in New Jersey and Jersey City, which were built by money furnished by the old joint companies. Most of the small local roads were constructed by these companies before the lease to the Pennsylvania Central, and some of them would not now be in existence had it not been for the aid thus furnished.

Contracts for grading the Chicago extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been awarded, commencing at Defiance, Ohio, and running west to Syracuse, Kosciusko county, Indiana, a distance of seventy-five miles. Contracts for the supply of a large number of ties have also been awarded. A large force of men is to be put on this division at once, and the work pushed forward rapidly.

RUPTURE.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For Inestitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial, and is a cordial to ease and feebleness.

Yodder's German Liniment.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Amaurosis, or pains in the joints, in all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success. Cramps Strains and Spasms Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frost Bite or Limbs; these may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the Place—Pioneer Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, Corner PENN AVENUE and SIXTH STREET. apl3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,

234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,

Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

Champion Cornice Works.

RASNER & DINGER,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
WINDOW CAPS, &C.,
TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,
No. 16 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

John Gillespie,

CHIMNEYS SWEPT,
FANCY GRATES SET,
Chimneys Topped, Ranges and Furnaces Repaired,
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Postoffice Box, 775.

Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ap12:34

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stocks, wholesale and retail. apl

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

PARASOLS.
Newest Styles, from lowest to finest grades and quality.

NEW SUN UMBRELLAS.
New Spring Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Real Hair Goods.
Frizettes, Switches, Chignons, Braids, &c., &c.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS.
Neck Ruching, Neck Scarfs.
Cotton, Lisle, Silk, Silk-Finish and Kid Gloves.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Laces, &c., &c.

Gents' Underwear,

In India, Gauze, Lisle and Novi Spun Silk, at very low prices.

ALL GOODS NEW AND AT
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW STORE.

New Dry Goods Store

26 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.

All the New Styles
OF
Suitings,
Dress Goods,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Poplins,
Black Silks,
Shawls,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Bleached Muslins,
Unbleached Muslins,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Towels.

And full line of
Swisses, Nainsooks, P. Ks., Cambrics, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,

At much below the usual prices, at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
Call and examine our Goods and prices

Suits and Costumes.

SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.

We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion and superior manner.

Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.

Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.

We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere

Cloaks and Dolmans

being the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Waves and Children's Linen and Marsailles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.

Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Call and examine.

197 and 199
PENN AVE.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE.
NIGHT DRESSES.
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Villas de Villas," "Upmann," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle." La Concha, Reina Victoria and Londonettes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by
JNO. A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

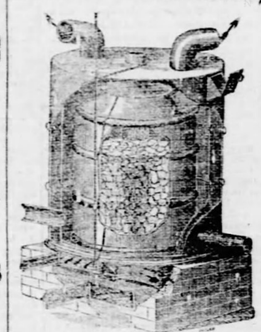
Carpet Department

Hemp, Cottage, Rag, 2 and 3 Ply Ingrain.
Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels Carpets.

NEW GOODS---PRICES LOW.
Straw Mattings, Cocoa Mattings.
Plain and Lettered Cocoa Mats.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Window Blinds, Patent Fixtures.
Curtain Damasks.
Cornices, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Carpet Linings, Hassocks, &c.
Tapestry, Body Brusse s and Velvet Rugs, all sizes, elegant patterns, extra cheap.
Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace, Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.

A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housefurnishing Goods.
PRICES LOW, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

We are receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted on the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Inarchies, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

HOME NEWS.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Interesting Historical Reminescence.

The following letter appears in the "Pennsylvania Archives." It is from Col. David Redick to Dr. Franklin, and was written when the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was yet in its infancy. Col. Redick was a surveyor, and in the day was a leading man in "Little" Washington, Pa. His estimate of the future of Allegheny City, drawn from his first view of the "track," was not in accord with after developments. Dr. Franklin was then President of the State of Pennsylvania. At that time the entire population of Allegheny county was not more than ten thousand. The letter also gives some knowledge of old time winters. That he was not a prophet in regard to the value of the "ten acre lots" is no discredit to Col. Redick. The man in his day who should have predicted accurately or approachingly the growth of this country would have been considered a madman or a fool. The man who then should have predicted the present uses of electricity and steam would have been placed in the same category. But, to the letter, which is copied verbatim:

WASHINGTON, (PA.)
19th of February, 1788.

To His Excellency, Benj. Franklin, and the Honourable Council:

This country has never experienced a winter more severe.

The mercury has been at this place 12 degrees below the extreme cold point: At Mosskingdom [Muskingum now] 20, and at Pittsburgh, within the bulb or bottle.

The difference may in part be accounted for by the Inland situation of the first for latitude, or lesser quantities of ice at the others.

It has been altogether impossible for me, until within these few days past, to stir from the fireside. On Thursday last, I went with several other Gentlemen to the spot for laying out part of the town opposite Pittsburgh, and at the same time took a general view of the *track* and finds it far inferior to my expectations, although I had been no stranger to it.

There is some pretty low ground on the River Ohio and Allegania—but there is but a small proportion of dry land, which appears anyway valuable—either for timber or soil—; but especially—for soil.

It abounds with high hills, and deep hollows, almost inaccessable to a surveyor.

I am of the opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of receiving the same advantage from the settlement of this part of the world—I say, if it be so, this same famed *track* of land would afford a variety of *beautiful lunar spots*, not unworthy of the eye of a Pallosopher.

I cannot think that ten acre lotts, on such pitts and hills, will *possibly* meet with purchasers—unless, like a pig in a poke, it be kept out of view.

Would it not be more of advantage to the State if the Legislature would alter the law—"that a town and a reasonable number of outlotts, for the accommodation of the town, be laid out 200 acre lots—fronting the river when practicable—and extending back so as to include the hilly and uneven ground—which might be of some use to a farm.

I cannot but believe that Colonel Lowry, and Colonel Irwin, both members of the Assembly, and who knows the land well—will, on consideration, be of the opinion with me—that small lotts on sides of those hills, *can never be of* any use but as those mentioned.

Perhaps council may think proper to lay the matter before the legislature.

I shall go on to do the business as soon as the weather will admit—and before I shall have proceeded further I shall report with the plan here proposed—I may have the necessary information whether to go on, as the law now directs, or not.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's and the Hon. Councils most obedient servant,

DAVID REDICK

STREET CAR CASUALTY.

A Child Run Over and Killed.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Schaffer, Superintendent of the cigar manufactory of the Penitentiary, met with a very serious and perhaps fatal accident while crossing from Sherman to North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

It appears that while crossing the street, she tried to avoid a wagon loaded with hay, and did not notice a Pleasant Valley car coming in the opposite direction, unfortunately the vehicle came upon her before she was aware of its close proximity. She was struck by the car, and fell passing over her. The child was terribly injured—one of her ears was entirely cut off; both her arms were broken, and she received such injuries internally and to her spine that her life is despaired of. The unfortunate sufferer after the accident, she was picked up and taken into a neighboring house, and thence to her home, where Drs. Rankin and Hamilton attended her, and did everything in their power to alleviate the poor child's pain.

Since the above was written, the little girl has died, and Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest. The case will be fully investigated, and it is alleged that the driver never stopped after running over the child, but endeavored to drive off.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Singular Occurrence.

Coroner West yesterday proceeded to Spring Hill Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and held an inquest on the body of John Sinnard who was killed in the vicinity the evening previous. It appears that the deceased who was in somewhat of an intoxicated condition was walking on what is known as the west track. He saw a freight train approach and got out of its way by going onto the east track, at this time the Philadelphia express east hove in sight. The engineer saw him and whistled but the man did not heed it; he seemed to be bewildered. A brakeman of the freight whistled to him to "look out," but he kept on heedless of the impending danger. The engineer of the express whistled down brakes, rang his bell and did all in his power to avoid an accident. It was stated the train was running at such a rapid rate and that the man was struck so sudden that his shoes were left at the point in between the tracks where he stood, while his body was thrown some fifty feet distant. Shirley Hin himself deceased was 56 years of age, a single man and a carpenter by trade. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

OVERTAKEN.

A Pair of Baltimore Bail Jumpers Captured in Pittsburgh.

Last evening about seven o'clock, Deputy United States Marshal John S. Pegley of Baltimore arrested in this city Charles O'Connor and Michael Kelly, who are charged before Judge Giles of that city with defrauding the Government. It appears that these men were in the wholesale liquor business; that they shipped whiskey away in casks without cancelling the revenue stamps thereon; that they would have the liquor emptied out of them and re-ship the empty casks back to the distillery for refilling. It is alleged that they carried on this business systematically and had done so for some time. The United States Grand Jury for the Baltimore District found a true bill against them. They were arrested, and held in $3,000 bail, which they forfeited. They are also charged with several other crimes, such as obtaining goods under false pretenses and embezzlement. They were placed in the lock-up last evening, and will be taken back to Baltimore this morning.

OBITUARY.

Yet Another Old Citizen No More

The venerable George Singer, whose death took place on Tuesday morning, in the 77th year of his age, was among our early acquaintances in this city. More than forty years ago he came to this city from Greensburg, and for many years carried on the furniture business on Fourth avenue. Owing to advancing years and impaired health he retired wholly from business some ten or more years ago, and has since lived in retirement. He was a gentleman of noble presence, of courteous and dignified manners, and of the most upright and exemplary life. He had for most of his life been a regular and constant attendent on the ministrations of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was an honored and consistent member. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him as an unostentatious and honorable Christian gentleman, and will be sincerely mourned by many attached friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

An Affecting Scene.

Yesterday morning Judge Hampton granted a hearing in the case of James Smith, who appeared as a petitioner for the custody of his child. At the time of the institution of the first proceedings there were two children, Emiline and Mary, and the father claimed that they could only find a comfortable and proper home with him. In the meantime the dreadful spotted fever carried off one of the children, Mary the youngest, and when the case was called up in court yesterday morning the mother appeared with Emiline. Judge Hampton, after hearing all the facts in the case, decided in favor of the father and the parties left the Court Room. When they reached the rotunda the mother suddenly threw her arms around Emiline and a scene of weeping and wailing ensued that was pitiable. The father for a short time was not non-plussed, but finally the child was released and he went away with it, leaving the mother with her friends. The scene attracted a large crowd to the rotunda and occasioned great comment.

The Terrors of Carbon Oil.

A woman named Mrs. Huff, wife of a flagman on the West Penn Road, was burned to death at her residence at Blairsville, on Monday night. It appears that she was sitting at the table with a child in her lap, a lamp was on the table and the child overturned it, breaking it, and causing the burning oil to run over the table, on to herself. Mrs. Huff recognized her danger, and with a mother's self-sacrifice and rare presence of mind she threw the child from her, across the room, out of danger, thus saving its life. She screamed for help, for the house had caught fire from the burning oil. The fire, with great difficulty, was extinguished by the neighbors and the woman rescued, but not before she was so terribly burned, that after lingering several hours she died of her injuries.

Vienna Correspondence.

In addition to arrangements for occassional etters from Americans visiting Vienna during the great International Exposition about to be inaugurated in that city, we have effected an engagement with an intelligent citizen of Vienna, who has resided for some time in this country, for regular weekly letters while the exhibition continues, which we doubt not will be duly appreciated by our readers.

BARBECUE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Six Thousand Dollar Fire on Seventh Avenue—Walker, Cooper & Co.'s Packing House Partially Destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon about half past three o'clock an alarm was rung from box 31 ("Vigilant" engine house) on Seventh avenue. It was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the smoke house of Walker, Cooper & Co., pork packers, No. 23 Seventh avenue. The firemen promptly responded and were on the ground a very short time after the alarm was struck. The fire had not been discovered in time, as some of the employees stated that they had smelled bacon frying for some fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered. Consequently it had gained such headway that when the fire Department arrived upon the ground, the interior of the building was a seething mass, sending up huge columns of dense white smoke strongly impregnated with the smell of burning meat. A second alarm was sounded, summoning more engines to the scene. They fell to work as soon as possible after their arrival. Dr. Reed's the First U. P. church immediately joins the packing house, and was in imminent danger of destruction as was the R. P. church, just in the rear. The firemen however, worked with a will and through their efforts the fire was confined in the building in which it originated. The loss to the firm on stock and building will amount to about $6,000. They are insured for $10,000 in the following companies: Allegheny, Manufacturers and Merchants, Cash Western, and City; $1,000 each, and $5,000 in Arnott's Agency. The fire is supposed to have originated from the fire used in smoking meats. The stench in the vicinity of burning meat during the fire was decidedly unpleasant to those living in the immediate neighborhood.

Several members of the "Vigilant" steamer were severely burned about the face and had their hair singed off while standing on the roof of the building. Mr. Harts face was quite badly burned. They all had a narrow escape as the roof fell in just as they left it.

BROWNSVILLE.

Signal Station — Administrators Appointed—Rev. J. C. Castle—Postmaster, etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 17, 1873.

SIGNAL STATION.

The Government has established a signal station here, and Dr. A. J. Hubbs has been appointed station master. A good selection for the position.

ADMINISTRATORS OF E. TOYNBEE, DECEASED.

Wm. H. Miller and Wm. Chatland, Esqrs., have been appointed administrators of the estate of Mr. Toynbee, deceased. The estate is estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

REV. CASTLE.

Mr. Castle, who was appointed pastor to Bridgeport Station at the last annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference, has arrived with his family. Mr. Castle will be warmly welcomed by the church and community.

POSTMASTER.

J. S. Wilson has been appointed postmaster in the place of Henry Bulger, Jr., who has efficiently filled this responsible position for the past four years. Mr. Bulger, in retiring, has the best wishes and thanks of the public, and we trust his successor will fill the position to the entire satisfaction of all.

A NEW TOWN.

The valuable tract of land known as "Krepps' bottoms" near West Brownsville, purchased by a company of Pittsburgh capitalists some time since, is being laid out in town lots under the supervision of P. M. Hunt, Esq., the resident agent of the company. A good opportunity is offered to those desiring to make a safe and paying investment.

R.

STATE ITEMS.

....John Thomas, a miner, employed by Walton & Co., West Elizabeth, was badly injured on Wednesday last, by the falling of slate.

....The Charleroi Base Ball Club of Monongahela City has organized for the season. They are champions of the Monongahela Valley, and invite propositions to contest the same.

....An old man named Henry S. Jones was injured by the falling of slate in Harlem coal mines, on Thursday last. The unfortunate had a finger of the right hand were cut off and rolled down upon the shovel blade, and his arm was otherwise injured.

....A new oil well has been struck about five miles from Butler, on what is termed the Marlin farm. On Friday night oil was flowing over the top of the derrick. The production is unknown, but reckoned at 200 barrels. Boydstown is in a fever of excitement and more wells are drilling.

....A little girl, named Naty Graff, was so badly scalded at Coal Bluff, on the 20th inst., that she died the day following. She was playing around the stove, when her clothes caught in the handle of a saucepan full of boiling water, which was spilled over her, producing great suffering and death.

....On Wednesday afternoon, a miner named John Baxter was killed at O'Neil & Co.'s coal banks at Elizabeth. He was "bearing in," when a mass of slate fell on the back of his head, breaking his neck, and crushing his body in a terrible manner. His home was in Sharon, where he leaves a wife and child. His age was about thirty-six years.

....A drowned team of horses, attached to a wagon, were caught floating in the river at Kittaning last Thursday. The team belonged to Mr. Austin, Express Agent at Parker City, and was accidently driven over the river bank at that place. Mr. A. was notified and went down after the harness and wagon. The horses were valued at $300.

....Stephen Brush, who has been residing for some time past with his daughter, Mrs. Gravat, in Hempfield township, Mercer county, on Monday morning last left his daughter's house and went into Young's woods near by, and not returning when as expected, his grand-daughter went to look for him, and found him lying dead, having evidently died instantly, and probably from apoplexy. The deceased was about 78 years of age, and was among the early settlers of this neighborhood, having resided in West Salem township the greater portion of his life. He was one of the few survivors of the war of 1812 in that neighborhood.

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Which are the Best Organs?

In this age of business rivalry, when people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Bardett Organs have always stood at the head of the list, and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete Reed Organ ever made. Visitors to the Music Store of H. Kieber & Brother, 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Bardett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and procure a better instrument by purchasing a Bardett at Kieber's than by dealing elsewhere. A great scarcity of money. High rates do not evidence in all cases, in fact in few instances, the true price of money. They are oftener the measure of the credit of the borrower. There is comparatively little legitimate business paper on the market, and nearly all that is offering is discounted by the banks. The paper dealt in by the more respectable bill brokers, made or held by merchants, manufacturers or companies, running three or four months, is fairly quoted at from 10 to 12 per cent.

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HOME NEWS.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Interesting Historical Reminescence.

The following letter appears in the "Pennsylvania Archives." It is from Col. David Redick to Dr. Franklin, and was written when the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was yet in its infancy. Col. Redick was a surveyor, and in the day was a leading man in "Little" Washington, Pa. His estimate of the future of Allegheny City, drawn from his first view of the "track," was not in accord with after developments. Dr. Franklin was then President of the State of Pennsylvania. At that time the entire population of Allegheny county was not more than ten thousand. The letter also gives some knowledge of old time winters. That he was not a prophet in regard to the value of the "ten acre lots" is no discredit to Col. Redick. The man in his day who should have predicted accurately or approachingly the growth of this country would have been considered a madman or a fool. The man who then should have predicted the present uses of electricity and steam would have been placed in the same category. But, to the letter, which is copied verbatim:

WASHINGTON, (PA.)
19th of February, 1788.

To His Excellency, Benj. Franklin, and the Honourable Council:

This country has never experienced a winter more severe.

The mercury has been at this place 12 degrees below the extreme cold point: At Mosskingdom [Muskingum now] 20, and at Pittsburgh, within the bulb or bottle.

The difference may in part be accounted for by the Inland situation of the first for latitude, or lesser quantities of ice at the others.

It has been altogether impossible for me, until within these few days past, to stir from the fireside. On Thursday last, I went with several other Gentlemen to the spot for laying out part of the town opposite Pittsburgh, and at the same time took a general view of the *track* and finds it far inferior to my expectations, although I had been no stranger to it.

There is some pretty low ground on the River Ohio and Allegania—but there is but a small proportion of dry land, which appears anyway valuable—either for timber or soil—; but especially—for soil.

It abounds with high hills, and deep hollows, almost inaccessable to a surveyor.

I am of the opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of receiving the same advantage from the settlement of this part of the world—I say, if it be so, this same famed *track* of land would afford a variety of *beautiful lunar spots*, not unworthy of the eye of a Pallosopher.

I cannot think that ten acre lotts, on such pitts and hills, will *possibly* meet with purchasers—unless, like a pig in a poke, it be kept out of view.

Would it not be more of advantage to the State if the Legislature would alter the law—"that a town and a reasonable number of outlotts, for the accommodation of the town, be laid out 200 acre lots—fronting the river when practicable—and extending back so as to include the hilly and uneven ground—which might be of some use to a farm.

I cannot but believe that Colonel Lowry, and Colonel Irwin, both members of the Assembly, and who knows the land well—will, on consideration, be of the opinion with me—that small lotts on sides of those hills, *can never be of* any use but as those mentioned.

Perhaps council may think proper to lay the matter before the legislature.

I shall go on to do the business as soon as the weather will admit—and before I shall have proceeded further I shall report with the plan here proposed—I may have the necessary information whether to go on, as the law now directs, or not.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's and the Hon. Councils most obedient servant,

DAVID REDICK

STREET CAR CASUALTY.

A Child Run Over and Killed.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Schaffer, Superintendent of the cigar manufactory of the Penitentiary, met with a very serious and perhaps fatal accident while crossing from Sherman to North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

It appears that while crossing the street, she tried to avoid a wagon loaded with hay, and did not notice a Pleasant Valley car coming in the opposite direction, unfortunately the vehicle came upon her before she was aware of its close proximity. She was struck by the car, and fell passing over her. The child was terribly injured—one of her ears was entirely cut off; both her arms were broken, and she received such injuries internally and to her spine that her life is despaired of. The unfortunate sufferer after the accident, she was picked up and taken into a neighboring house, and thence to her home, where Drs. Rankin and Hamilton attended her, and did everything in their power to alleviate the poor child's pain.

Since the above was written, the little girl has died, and Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest. The case will be fully investigated, and it is alleged that the driver never stopped after running over the child, but endeavored to drive off.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Singular Occurrence.

Coroner West yesterday proceeded to Spring Hill Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and held an inquest on the body of John Sinnard who was killed in the vicinity the evening previous. It appears that the deceased who was in somewhat of an intoxicated condition was walking on what is known as the west track. He saw a freight train approach and got out of

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold Money Loans on Government Bonds at lower rates than currency.
Advances executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks. Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. H. CARRIER, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open
FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
Funded Loan.
The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. ROBLAND, S. H. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 80½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Offer for sale at 95 and accrued Interest,

$50,000
OF THE
New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
Having 30 years to run, bearing Seven (7) per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.
ALSO NO. 1
Municipal and School Bonds,
Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.
We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.
Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.
Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their investment means already invested in other less profitable securities will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.
GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 18, 1873.
The gold premium in the past few days has ended downward, and it is not probable that the bulls in gold will be able to carry up the price much until after the large amount soon to come on the market shall have been absorbed.
The following is understood to be the amount of May gold interest shortly to come out of the United States Treasury. Of the $17,174,882 to be paid, it is estimated that about $10,000,000 belong to Europe:

Class of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Rate of interest.	Amount of interest.
5-20 '62	204,000,050	3 per cent.	$7,992,704 50
5-20 '64	2,298,000	"	68,940 00
5-20 '65	67,139,750	"	2,013,823 50
5-20 '65	155,853,950	"	4,669,615 50
5s '81	200,000,000	1¼ per cent.	2,500,000 00
Total interest, gold			$17,174,882 50

Money to-day has been in some quarters a close —more paper being offered at some banks than they were able to take, while in other quarters there were spare balances. It is not a very close market generally, but only in certain directions. Of course the increase of business will necessarily employ all the spare capital we have at command, and probably prevent money going down much below present rates. The rates paid on mortgages in this city are too high, and is a disturbing element in our local finances, for it is reasonable to suppose that as long as 10 per cent. can be realized on investments in mortgages, investors will prefer that manner of investing their money to purchasing commercial paper at less rates. If rates on mortgages were not so high, more money could be seeking investment in commercial paper and hence business men would not be compelled to pay the high rates they now do.
Local securities have been quite active during the week, a number of stocks changing hands, a few instances. We publish our usual quotations this morning, corrected from latest transactions.
Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Reported Daily for the Pittsburgh Gazette, by Jno. D. Fraser, Broker, 116 Smithfield Street, Successor to the Office of Thompson, Bell & Mellon & Sons' Bankers. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Gold, Coupons and Government Securities for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks.

BANKING COMPANIES.	Par Value	Capital Paid In	Last Dividend	When Payable	Bid	Asked
First National (Allegheny)	100	100	10	Jan'y	100	110
First National (Pittsburgh)	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Tenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eleventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twelfth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fourteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventeenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Nineteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twentieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Twenty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Thirty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fortieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Forty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fiftieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Fifty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Sixty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Seventy-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eightieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Eighty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninetieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Ninety-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundredth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and First National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Tenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eleventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twelfth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fourteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventeenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Nineteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twentieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Thirty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fortieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Forty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fiftieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Fifty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eightieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninetieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
One Hundred and Ninety-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundredth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and First National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Tenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eleventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twelfth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fourteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventeenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Nineteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twentieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fortieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Forty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fiftieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixtieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eightieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Eighty-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninetieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Two Hundred and Ninety-ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundredth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and First National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Sixth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Seventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Eighth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Ninth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Tenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Eleventh National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twelfth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Thirteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Fourteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Fifteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Sixteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Seventeenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Eighteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Nineteenth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twentieth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-first National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-second National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-third National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth National	100	300	10	Jan'y	100	110
Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth National	100	300	10	J

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Earthquake in Central America.

The Situation in Spain—Carlists in a Critical Position—The Publication of Newspapers Forbidden in Ripoll—Address by M. De Remusat to the Electors of Part—The Pope Improving—Revolt of Troops in Porto Rico—American Sailors Disembarked to Restore Order—Bidwell, the Alleged Bank of England Forger, Recaptured in Cuba.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The City of Salvador Destroyed by an Earthquake.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via Havana, April 10.—The city of Salvador, in Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished, and twelve millions dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. On the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half-past four, almost without warning, a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruins. The ground heaved like a ship in a gale. Terrific thunderings burst from under foot. Walls tottered and were rent in many places, with wide crevices. Roofs sank and tiles, &c., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses. Horses grew frantic in the stables, and dogs, howling, sunk for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred.

The scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic stricken people, men, women and children fleeing to the fields with valuables hastily collected, then the ringing of the alarm bells and the beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms, for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, as the frightened citizens leave town, dusky Indians from the forest prowl for prey into it, who are only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador.

WEST INDIES.

The Samana Bay Scheme.

HAVANA, April 12.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th have been received. It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States, that when the Americans attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and that arms had come bloodshed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

A Revolution Suppressed.

HAVANA, April 12.—A news letter from Jamel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives the particulars of an abortive revolution at Gonaives, of which General Michael was the ringleader. The authori ies succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michael, who was a hairdresser in 1858 and became General in 1868 leader in Gros and Petit Riviere, was shot and killed. He said great men like Napoleon and others had their destiny to fulfill, and he had fulfilled his.

Escape of the Bank of England Forger.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility by legal means to counteract the efforts of the British consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape

An Abandon d Ship Recovered.

ST. THOMAS, April 2, via HAVANA, April 10.—The British ship Varuna, from New York, January 12th, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, after being out fifty-two days. The crew of one of the steamers which arrived here with the British man-of-war Challenger found the Varuna, towed her into the harbor and delivered her to the authorities. The Varuna was heavily insured. The underwriters will make an investigation.

A Bloodless Revolution in Panama.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via HAVANA, April 10.—A revolution has broken out in Panama, in favor of Ex-President Corrozo. President Nieto is a prisoner. It is said he secretly sustains the revolutionists, who are in possession of every thing. No lives were lost. Corrozo was expected at Panama on the 14th inst.

SPAIN.

Carlists Defeated.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch from Perpignan says that the Carlists have been repulsed, after fighting a whole day and night near Puigcerda.

PERPIGNAN, April 11.—A despatch from Puigcerda, dated noon to-day, says: After the failure of their final attack last night, the entire Carlist force withdrew before daylight, leaving three hundred dead and wounded on the field. We lost eight killed and about twenty wounded. Five houses were fired by the enemy's shells and destroyed. Precautions have been taken against a renewal of the siege.

The Carlist Revolution.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of fresh troops. The Carlists now say they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan of the the resultat-tack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and they were sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded and buried their dead.

Checking Insubordination.

MADRID, April 13.—General Velarde, the new Captain General, assumed command of Barcelona last week. He has inaugurated a series of executions to check insubordination, which have proved most effective.

Excitement in Barcelona.

MADRID, April 14.—The rumor that a Carlist force was marching on Barcelona caused great excitement in that city yesterday, and volunteers were called to arms. The excitement subsided when it was discovered that the report was untrue.

Publication of Newspapers Forbidden in Ripoll.

MADRID, April 14.—The Carlist chieftain Caballs has forbidden the publication of newspapers in the town of Ripoll.

WEST INDIES.

Widw ll Recaptured.

HAVANA, April 13.—Bidwell was recaptured by the police on the seashore twenty miles above this city. He bruised his hands and legs severely when he jumped from the balcony of the prison. Maps of the city and island were found on the person of the prisoner. He refused to say who aided him in his escape. Bidwell's friends undoubtedly neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

Revolt in Porto Rico.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

KEY WEST, FLA., April 14.—The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of a Republic. Much confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels in port have disembarked to remove order. And have been asked to from Havana and two war vessels are about to leave that city.

FRANCE.

Address by M. De Remusat.

PARIS, April 14.—M. De Remusat, candidate for the Assembly, has issued an address to the electors, declaring that at all times and under all governments he has sought and loved liberty, but liberty founded on law, not perpetual revolution. He promises to faithfully sustain the policy of President Thiers, and expresses an earnest desire for the consolidation of the Republic and the maintenance of universal suffrage.

Carlists in a Critical Position.

PARIS, April 14.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda is in a critical position.

German War Indemnity.

PARIS, April 11.—Fifty million francs were paid by France to Germany, on the 5th instant, on account of the war indemnity.

ITALY.

The Pope Improving.

ROME, April 14.—The condition of the Pope is so far improved that His Holiness was able to-day to give audiences to several visitors.

Terrible Catastrophe.

A manufactory in this city was destroyed by lightning yesterday, and forty persons buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed and seventeen wounded.

RUSSIA.

American Correspondents not Allowed to Accompany the Khivan Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says there is no truth in the report that American correspondents will be allowed to accompany the expedition against Khiva.

TURKEY.

Fight Between Smugglers and Revenue Officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers several were killed and many wounded.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club, Spring Meeting—First Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—First race, one mile and three quarters, all ages, club purse $500, first horse $350, second $100 and third $50; won by Fannie M. by a length, beating Mary Louise, Young Harvey, Emma Louisiana, Sir Rufus and C. O. D., in the same order; time 3:18.

Second race, Pickwick stake for colts, three years old; $50 entrance, $500 to the first horse, $1,500 added, second horse $300, and third $200; twelve nominations, five started; Sallie Watson, 1 and 1; Dumboy, 2, 2 and 3; Edwin Booth, 3 and 2; Valdia, 4 and 4. Time, 1:47½ and 1:48—each heat was won by a length.

Third race, three miles, all ages, one hundred pounds each; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; club purse, $800; first horse, $600, second $150, and third $50; won by Morgan Scout by a length, beating Frank Hampton, Tom Corbett and Flora Melver in the same order; time 5:36¾.

FIRES.

Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., April 13.—About six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in front of the boiler in the basement of the *Tribune* building. The rear building, in which were located the engine, presses, job, composing and editorial rooms, were in a short time completely gutted. The *Tribune* loses $35,000 on building and material; insured for $25,000; *Tribune* job rooms, estimated loss $16,000; insurance $13,000. The building was also occupied by the *Michigan Farmer*, which loses $7,000, insured for $4,000, by this, the editor's library, worth $4,000, was burned; covered by insurance. The Calvert Lithographing Company, who occupy the upper floors in the front part of the building, lose on stock $40,000; insurance, $10,000. The *Commercial Advertiser* loses $7,000; insurance $2,000.

COLUMBUS.

Complexion of the Constitutional Covention

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 11.—The latest figuring on the Constitutional Convention shows the following result: Regular Republicans elected, fifty; Independent Republicans, three; regular Democrats outside of Hamilton county, forty-two. In Hamilton county, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican and two Republicans were elected whose names were on both tickets. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim the Convention, but until the official returns are received it is impossible to know which party will have a majority in the Convention.

The Recent Burglary at the First National Bank of Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 12.—The loss by the burglary at the First National Bank, a few days since, proves to be greater than supposed at the time A box of papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, President of the Bank, was taken, containing twenty-five county bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 26 to 34 inclusive, and numbers 75, 76, 77, 78 and 87 of date November 9th, 1872, and numbers 83 to 85 of May 4th, 1870; also number 21 of the latter date of $500. The aggregate loss will reach twenty-five thousand dollars.

Oakes Ames Sued by the Government.

BOSTON, April 14.—A suit has been instituted in the United States Court against Oakes Ames for three hundred thousand dollars. The trial is to take place in May. The suit grows out of certain cotton transactions at New Orleans during the war, for which the Government obtained judgment against A. S. Mansfield and others, and now sues Ames for the amount, alleging that he was a partner with Mansfield.

Severe Snow Storm in the West.

OMAHA, April 14.—The most severe snow storm of the season is prevailing between Fremont, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyoming. It commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning, traveled eastward slowly, reached the North Platte last night, and Grand Island early this morning, and continues there yet with unabated fury. The snow is about four or five feet in depth. Life is not safe outside of shelter. Trains are laid up, waiting for the storm to abate.

Destructive Gale at Wheeling.

WHEELING, April 11.—A gale here this afternoon caused a great deal of damage to property. The warehouse of Dewey, Vance & Co.'s nail factory was seriously injured, a portion of the roof being carried off and a thirteen inch wall blown down. A new brick addition to Bradley's woolen factory was blown down. The telegraph wires were prostrated.

HALIFAX.

Investigation Into the "Atlantic" Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The investigation into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed this morning. Edward Owens, quartermaster, testified that he was on deck till midnight, and heard third officer Brady give orders to keep a sharp look-out for Sambro Light. At midnight the steamer was steering northeast by north half north. At half-past eleven she was going at eleven knots an hour. The remainder of the witness' testimony related to the scenes after the wreck, and to his efforts to save life under the instructions of Captain Williams. Owens said in the course of his testimony that he was the only quartermaster who kept a log of the ship's daily work. He was handed a pencil and paper and asked to divide one hundred and seventy miles by the fourteen hours three elapsing from the time the vessel bore up for Halifax till she struck, and answered, "I do not understand cliphering. I understand navigation, and have worked navigation as far as second mate's work, but do not understand cliphering."

William Ostr, key keeper of the Sambro Light for twenty-seven years, testified to attending the light at ten o'clock on the night of the 21st of March, and at two on the morning of the 1st of April. At ten o'clock the weather was hazy and raining, with a heavy sea running. At two the weather was hazy, and the sea was very high. The wind was not so high. Could just distinguish the Chebucto Light, four and a half miles distant. Fired two guns. At three o'clock the wind shifted to W. S. W., with some stars visible and the weather clearing, and the sea still high. Afterward the wind blew heavy from the north.

LETTER FR M LIMA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

LIMA, O., April 10, 1873.

Railroads work marvellous changes. The pioneers who threaded the forests of Allen county less than forty years ago, and who then came in daily contact with the Indians, whose hunting grounds covered this and the adjoining counties, little dreamed of the strange transformations which would be wrought in the lifetime of a single generation. Many a boy who, by the light of the log fire, poured over the pages of the Arabian Nights, forgetting the toils of the day in the enchanting stories of Aladdin's lamp, now, in the prime of his manhood, looks out upon even more wonderful transformations wrought by the modern railway. The whoop of the savage has given way to the shrill whistle of the locomotive; the lumbering stage coach to the swift car—a palace on wheels; the rude log cabin with its puncheon, to the elegant mansion, carpeted with the products of foreign looms; and the dense forest, broken only by the path of the wild beast or the hunter, to the highly cultivated farm, dotted with cattle grazing to the sun, or to the busy town or thriving city. The completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad inaugurated a new era in the history of Northern Ohio, and poured into it thousands of population and millions of wealth.

Prominent among the towns thus benefitted is Lima, the county seat of Allen county. Added to the advantages incident to its being the county seat, it is in the centre of a rich agricultural district. Three railroads, the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Lake Erie and Louisville, and the Dayton and Michigan, afford ample facilities for trade and travel. As a consequence, trade and travel have followed. The shops of the Dayton and Michigan road are located here, and they, an extensive paper mill, and other establishments give employment to much valuable labor, are constantly adding to the wealth of the place. The present population is five thousand five hundred, a number which will be doubled by the close of the present decade. Four well established banks, large and elegant business buildings, stores and shops whose capacity seems equal to the demand of much larger places, and the contemplated erection in the near future of a court house, all speak loudly with the rapidly increasing wealth and population of the county, are among the evidences of thrift and substantial improvement.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, German Reformed, Disciples, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have all church organizations and houses of worship. The Catholic church is a large edifice, but lacks in architectural beauty. The gem of the town is the Court House. It is in process of construction, the basement of which has just been completed, and was last Sabbath dedicated with appropriate services to the worship of God. Almighty. It is one hundred and two feet in length by fifty-seven in width, built of pressed brick, with stone trimming and slate roof. The spire will be carried to a height of one hundred and sixty feet. When completed it will be one of the best church edifices in the State. The architect has given evidence of rare taste, and he and the Building Committee, and Board of Trustees deserve the thanks of the entire community. We may add that the Court House was dedicated on last Sabbath was an occasion of rare interest. The services commenced with an excellent sermon on Saturday evening, by Rev. J. Henderson, under whose pastorate the work was commenced. On Sabbath morning and also on Sabbath evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. I. C. Pershing, of your city, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, under whose supervision the services were conducted. A children's meeting was held in the afternoon and addresses were delivered by Rev J. Henderson; F. Marlot, pastor of the William street church, Allegheny, and by the excellent men of the Conference, and also by Rev. Thomas Wilson, one of the pioneers who helped to lay the foundations of Methodism in this section, and who is held in loving esteem by thousands of the people in every part of the country. All of these children said and sung as only children can. Libbie Hughes, the little daughter, her son, who she alleges is confined in the Work House without just cause or sufficient warrant or authority of law. The Court granted a writ, returnable April 14, 1873, at nine o'clock.

.....This is a good time to plant cats. The cats should first be soaked in a full tub of water, with the bottom of another tub set in at the top, which shuts of the chilling air and lets them go to sleep quieter. Let the cat soak a minute and then plant it where violets grow. It is far better to deepen the lustre and strengthen the fragrance of flowers by allowing an old tabby to quietly repose among them, than to make her up into bologna sausage.

.....Mr. Thomas Hogan, of Cumberland, Md., had a narrow escape from death on Friday morning. He was crossing the track at that place, near the Queen City Hotel; a train of empty coal cars standing in the way, he thought he would be in time to get over between them before they would start. While going over the train was suddenly put in motion, and he was thrown in between the cars, being caught by the brake rod. He was drawn some twenty feet before the train was stopped. His head was badly cut, and his arm was so terribly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

.....On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court by the attorneys of Mrs. Sarah F. Sims, against Alexis Garnier De La Roche and Mary C., his wife, formerly Mary C. Price. In the bill it is alleged that a partnership in the general foundry business at the Berlin Foundry existed between plaintiff's husband, Mr. W. H. Sims and Mrs. Price, from 1855 until December 31, 1872, when W. H. Sims died. The plaintiff now desire a full settlement of the partnership accounts, she believing that the defendant overdrew her share of the profits. The Court issued the usual preliminary order.

.....Mr. Henry Peters, a farmer living about a mile from Union City, Pa., last Wednesday evening attended a barn raising at a neighbor's some ways from home, leaving his four daughters at his residence. After the children had been in bed a little while, one of them, the eldest, awoke to find the bed and room in flames. Seizing one sister, she attempted to escape, but the youngest of the two fainted, and it was with difficulty she could get out of the house herself. When the parents returned late at night, the house was entirely consumed, and the oldest daughter lay near by almost dead with fright, and the other three were so burnt that it was almost impossible to find their bones in the debris.

COUNTY POLITI S.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—Arrangi g for the State and County Conventions.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield street. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. A. H. Gross, whereupon the call was read by the Secretary.

Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a report of receipts and expenditures, which was, on motion, accepted.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore the Chairman and Secretaries were instructed to audit the accounts of the Finance Committee.

The special business of the meeting, was then called, and Mr. B. C. Christy moved the appointment of a committee to consider and report as to the County Conventions to be held. Carried, and Messrs. Christy, Gazzam, Gilmore, Elliott and R. E. Brown were appointed the committee.

Dr. Gilmore and James Onslow, Esq., each offered resolutions touching the matter, which were referred to the committee.

The committee retired and after consultation reported as follows:

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call a Convention of Republicans of the county, to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. That the primaries for the election of delegates to this Convention shall be held under the party rules, on Saturday, May 3d, 1873, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M., and that the Convention be held on Tuesday, May 6th, 1873, at the Court House. The delegates to be elected to the State Convention shall be apportioned as follows:

One Senatorial delegate, south of rivers.
One Senatorial delegate, between rivers.
One Senatorial delegate, north of rivers.
One Representative delegate from each city Legislative district.
One Representative delegate from district below the rivers, outside of Pittsburgh.
One Representative delegate from Allegheny City.
One Representative delegate from north of rivers outside of Allegheny City.
Two Representative delegates from south of rivers.

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call Five Conventions of the Republicans of the county, each Convention to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, as follows:

1. Judiciary.
2. Legislative—State Senator and Assembly.
3. Prothonotary.
4. Treasurer and Coroner.
5. County Commissioner and Director of the Poor; these Conventions to be held in such places in the city of Pittsburgh as the chairman of the committee may designate, on the 24 day of June next, and that the primary elections for delegates to said conventions be held on the 21st day of May next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, under the usual party rules.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Reese, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had secured the use of the Lincoln Club Rooms for the Committee for the next two years. Accepted, and on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman.

Adjourned.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

The Cash Box Found Minus the Cash—One Mystery Solved and Two Others Developed.

The box of money and valuable papers which walked out of the vault of the Safe Deposit Company, sought seclusion in a coal vault, whence it was brought to light on Saturday afternoon. About ten o'clock A. M of the day mentioned Mr. John McDevitt, wholesale grocer, doing business at the corner of Market and Water streets, appeared at the Old Fellows' Savings Bank with the veritable box under his arm. He stated that he had occasion, shortly before noon, to go into the coal vault, the grating of which is on Wood street, and found the box immediately under the opening. He forthwith brought the box and its contents to the bank without waiting to examine its contents further than to ascertain to whom it belonged. After the bank officers had recovered from their surprise they opened the box and proceeded to examine its contents. All the money, bonds and papers which had been placed in the box were found safe enough, but the cash, amounting to about $3,600, had been abstracted. Of course everybody has his theory on this point, and nearly every one's theory of explanation differs from any other. The detective look wise and say nothing, though the efforts to ferret out the guilty party do not seem to be of a very active character. Many persons interested upon a certain individual who, for the present, shall be nameless. As if it was feared that the discovery of the box would unravel the enigma, some mystery loving individual has thrown around the whole affair a dark cloud, by the following peculiar advertisement:

A reward of two thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who stole the box containing cash and securities belonging to the Odd Fellows Savings Bank, from the Safe Deposit Company's Bank, between Saturday and Monday, April 5 and 7. Should the guilty party come forward and make a voluntary confession of the fact, he will receive the above reward and his statements be kept inviolate by the parties making this offer. The money to pay the above reward is on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank. This is not made by parties interested in either the Safe Deposit Company or Odd Fellows Savings Bank, but by friends of parties whose names have been unjustly associated with the robbery.

This has no signature, and the reader is left to surmise whether it is a reward or a trap. An anxious public—together with detectives—wait with interest further developments.

There is something rich—something darkly mysterious—about the affair. Speculation is rife. Prominent among the contributors were B. C. Fahnestock, Dr. G. G. Hackadorn, F. Ashton, Sr., F. Ashton, Jr., H. W. and J. Watt, D. C., P. Tirrill, L. A. Bazter, Esq., A. N. Smith, and of course ladies are not barred. Mr. Fahnestock, Mr. Tirrill and the ladies, the congregation are indebted for one of the most beautiful and well planned churches we have seen for years. C.

BREVITIES.

.....The following is the amount of insurance on the National Tube Works held by Pittsburgh offices: Pittsburgh, $2,500 on stock, $2,500 on building; Artizans, $5,000 on building; Citizens, $2,500 on building; Allegheny, $5,000; Birmingham, $5,000; Allemannia, $2,500, and the City, $2,500, all on stock.

.....The Board of Underwriters have gathered statistics regarding the casualties from the dangerous varieties of carbon oil, during the year 1872, throughout the States which foot up 5,259 deaths and the maiming of nearly 20,000 more. This death list shows an increase over 1871, of some 2,000.

.....The entire building and machinery of the Borden Coal Company, over their shaft, near Frostburg, Md., was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last, involving a loss to the company of $60,000, on which there is a large number of men are thrown out of employment. The company will rebuild at once.

.....An old man named James Kuykendall was killed at South Branch, West Virginia, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on Tuesday last. He and a party of friends were crossing the track when the St. Louis express train east came along, the bumper of the locomotive striking him, throwing him some thirty feet and killing him instantly.

.....Of the packages burned, bonds, notes, etc., sought to be destroyed by Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of the Limberton Bank, at Franklin, who committed suicide, $110,000 in United States bonds, $30,000 in railroad bonds, and other bonds, and a few greenbacks, have been identified by the Controller of the Treasury Department at Washington.

.....Yesterday morning a couple of the hands employed in Byers & McCully's mills in the Thirtieth ward, had a disagreement, which they attempted to amicably arrange by a fight in accordance with the rules of the prize ring. They fought for an hour in a spot secluded from the mill, when an alarm was sounded, the police called and the combat interrupted without any settlement of the question.

.....A petition was presented in the District Court Saturday morning by Rebecca Gallagher, praying the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the Work House, commanding him to produce before the Court the body of Libbie Hughes, daughter, her son, who she alleges is confined in the Work House without just cause or sufficient warrant or authority of law. The Court granted a writ, returnable April 14, 1873, at nine o'clock.

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A WESTMORELAND TRAGEDY.

Terrible Termination of a Family Feud—One Man Killed and Another Beaten Nearly to Death.

Another murder to swell the list of crime. It is Westmoreland county that thus adds to the quota of the most heinous crime known. This murder too, is peculiarly atrocious, a family feud revived by the Demon "Drink," in which an old man sixty years of age, is shot by his son-in-law. The affair occurred at Penn station on the Pennsylvania road early on Sunday morning. It appears from all that we could learn, that a coal miner, named Beveridge, who lives at Turtle creek, repaired on Saturday evening accompanied by a son-in-law named Gibson and his wife to pay a visit to another son-in-law named Adamson, residing at Penn station, and with the intention of spending Sunday with them.

Adamson is employed in the Westmoreland Coal Company's mines. The party in good time arrived at this house, where it was the intention to have a general jollification, as on Saturday all parties had received their monthly wages. Liquor of course was brought into requisition and the "flowing bowl" was quaffed and passed from lip to lip, till perhaps the entire party got merry and then boisterous. At this stage of the proceedings an old family feud was revived and the manifold sentimentalities just passed turned into maudlin raving and ending in madness brought on by liquor and by it fired on to greater fervor.

This quarrel had progressed some time when blows commenced to be exchanged. This had gone on but a short time when Adamson, it is alleged, drew a revolver and fired at his father-in-law, the old man Beveridge. The shot took effect in the shoulder, but it did not appear to much affect him physically, but rather instired him with brutal courage, and he remarked that he "could stand that work all day." Adamson then again levelled his pistol, his wife throwing up his arm, and endeavoring to hold him, and stop him from firing again at her father, but in this she was unsuccessful, for her finger was caught under the hammer of the weapon, and she was compelled from pain to let go her hold. Her husband being thus released, once more levelled his pistol at Beveridge and fired, the ball passing directly through the breast into the heart, killing him instantly. While this terrible affray was in progress between father-in-law and son, the other inmates of the house, also frenzied with liquor, were holding a high carnival of crime among themselves. Gibson, the son-in-law, who had started out with Beveridge on this terrible expedition, was so terribly beaten that his life is despaired of. He is also charged with being concerned in the murder of Beveridge.

The killing of the old man seemed to terminate the fight at once, for as soon as he dropped to the floor the perpetrator of the terrible crime tried to make good his escape, but in this attempt he was foiled. He was arrested and placed in the Greensburg jail to await a hearing. Gibson, who was badly beaten, was also taken to Greensburg, where he was placed under arrest and a strict watch kept on him. Beveridge was sixty years of age. His remains were taken to Turtle Creek for interment.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873, AND REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE GAZETTE FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

137,070. Steam Lubricator. William Gowenlock, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

137,079. Steam Lubricator. William Hamilton, Erie, Pa.

137,079. Car Brake. John L. Knowlton, Sharon Hill, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to William B. Walton, same place.

137,098. Hand Cultivator. George W. Rue, Hamilton, Ohio.

137,101. Organ Treadle. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,102. Reed Organ Stop Action. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,103. Machine for Grinding Metal Castings. George H. Spencer, York, Pa., assignor to himself and George Loucks, same place.

137,105. Horse Collar Fastening. Elias H. Sprague, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

137,106. Clasp for Preventing Ingrowing of Toe Nails. Edward E. Stedman, Ravenna, Ohio.

137,116. Mill Pick. Thomas R. Way, Springfield, Ohio, assignor of one-half his right to William H. Reeves, same place.

137,121. Valve Gear for Engine. Thomas Beach, Freeport, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John C. McClelland, same place.

137,125. Cupola and other Blast-Furnaces. Ogden Ellis, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,129. Molasses Pitcher Top. George P. Lang, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa., assignor to Lang and Lauter, same place.

137,157. Oil for Lubricating from Petroleum. John K. Tener, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,161. Washing Machine. Benjamin A. Williams, Berea, Ohio.

137,177. Washing Machine. Henry H. Case, Berea, Ohio.

137,196. Self Tamping Torpedo. Montrose Gotham, Oil City, Pa.

137,197. Carriage Spring. Charles S. S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio.

137,201. Sad Iron. John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,206. Washing Machine. Fleteher Hulet, Berea, Ohio.

137,222. Apparatus for Producing Bromine from Bittern, &c. Gottlieb Leyer and John A. Wheeler, Pomeroy, Ohio.

137,235. Car Coupling. Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,244. Washing Machine. Adriel O'Dell, Berryville, Ohio.

137,258. Car Coupling. Adam Fritz, Dayton, Ohio.

137,260. Feather Renovator. James B. Riley, Muncy, Pa.

137,262. Water Wheel. Benjamen Ruof, Zanesville, Ohio.

137,268. Rein Water Cut Off. Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie, Pa.

137,271. Reversible Knob Latch. Andrew F. Whiting, Crestline, Ohio.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death by Drowning of a Prominent Citizen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 8, 1873.

Monday morning at seven and a half o'clock, some workmen discovered the body of a drowned man lodged against the bows of a coal boat on which they were employed. Upon investigation the body was found to be that of Mr. Edward Toynbee, a prominent citizen of Bridgeport. The body was immediately taken ashore, and an inquest was held by S. Wood, Esq. The jury, after hearing all possible evidence in the case, rendered the following verdict: "That Edward Toynbee, deceased, according to the evidence adduced before us, showed symptoms of insanity for some time prior to his death, and which was superinduced by disease, and we further believe that he was insane at the time he came to his death."

Mr. Toynbee has been sick since last December, at times seriously so, but within the last few weeks had so far recovered as to be able to go out riding.

On the morning of his death he arose quite early, and after walking his premises a short time, disappeared and was not seen again until found in the river, as already stated. During his illness Mr. Toynbee suffered much pain in his head, and had his physician, Dr. S. B. F. Keiss, to attend him. This pain at times would produce temporary insanity. The sudden and horrible death of one of our most prominent business men of course caused much excitement and sympathy. As a kind husband and father, he will be sadly missed. As a business man he has always been regarded as strictly honest in all transactions, and it is praiseworthy fact that in all his dealings with the Government as a liquor manufacturer, not a single complaint has ever been made against him. B.

ANOTHER MEXICAN VETERAN GONE.

He Dies Suddenly from Hemorrhage.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of an aged man, who had died suddenly in a room of the building No. 3 Wood street. It is stated that the deceased on Friday evening called in the restaurant underneath the building and asked for permission to stay over night. He was provided with lodging on the third floor. He was then apparently unwell. He staid in bed all day Saturday and on Sunday was taken with bleeding at the lungs, which grew worse. The noise was heard in the room yesterday morning, when some one hastened to the spot and found the man nearly dead lying curled up in a pool of blood his head resting against the wall, presenting a horrible spectacle. He was sixty-six years of age, and lived some forty miles from the city, in which direction it is not known. A verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs was rendered.

The Coroner took charge of the effects of deceased, which embraced a watch, a small amount of money, and a general assortment of papers, etc., including a deposit book from the Bank of Commerce, supposed to be Francis Morrison, and that is all the information that could by obtained concerning him.

The deceased has, since the above was written, been identified by Mr. Joshua Spaine, of Fifth avenue extension. His name was Francis Morrison; he was an old Mexican veteran and served with honor during the late war. He had worked for Mr. Spaines' father over thirty years, and later for him. He had no relations, his wife and only daughter having died some thirty years ago. Mr. S. will see that the deceased is properly buried, as he has no relatives known to be living.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

An Order from Grand Chancellor William J. Macmullan—Additional Light.

In opposition to the edict of B. C. Berry, Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., suspending the functions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, William J. Macmullan, of Philadelphia, Grand Chancellor of this State, has issued orders to subordinate lodges in his jurisdiction, forbidding them to recognize the authority of Mr. Weeks, and denouncing the action of the Supreme Chancellor, Berry, as unwarranted and revolutionary. Despite the latter order, nearly all the lodges in western Pennsylvania, and numerous lodges in the eastern part of the State, have recognized the order of the Supreme Lodge, inasmuch that the other State Grand Lodges have acknowledged its jurisdiction, this State cannot go back of it. For, in throwing aside the Supreme Lodge, the Knights of Pythias in this State would also throw aside their Pythian rights out side of it.

The Cluley Case.

The investigations into the affairs of the absent merchant, Mr. W. H. Cluley, have now come to something like a definite conclusion, and the exact financial status has been ascertained. The total liabilities aggregate, according to the final returns, $125 000, of which $60,000 is put down as forged paper. A meeting of the creditors was held a few days ago, when Messrs. Samuel Cluley and U. Thompson were appointed assignees. There is as yet no clue as to the whereabouts of the missing man, but it is whispered around that the affair is being thoroughly investigated and the knowing ones hint at new developments, to be forthcoming in a few days, which may put a somewhat different and more interesting phase on the case.

A SAD WARNING.

A Boy Found Dead from the Effects of Intemperance.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Turtle Creek on the body of John A. Fulmer, a coal miner, aged seventeen years, who was found dead near his home yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased left his home with a younger brother to go to a store to buy some apples. He bought the fruit and sent the boy back to the house, while he went on to the village to join some boon companions. They visited several drinking saloons, and it is said that the deceased got very intoxicated. About eleven o'clock he started to go home, but he was found yesterday morning, lying with his head down hill, dead. It is stated that the deceased had been drinking for some time back in the grog shops of the village, of which there are a great many in the village, where boys of his age, and younger, congregate every evening and drink. An examination was made, but no marks of external violence were found upon his body. A physician who was present gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by strong drink. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

MR. FROUDE being in clerical orders, is obliged to decline election to Parliament.

THE Library of Congress has twice doubled within twelve years, and now numbers 250,000 volumes.

A S

HOME NEWS.

Howard's Death—Martin Admitted to $5,000 Bail.

Yesterday morning, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for James Martin, who stands charged with causing the death of Henry Howard, made application in the Criminal Court for his release on bail. After hearing a statement of the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest, the Court decided to admit him to bail, and fixed the sum at five thousand dollars. The defendant promptly furnished the amount and was discharged from custody.

Summer Retreat

We call attention of our readers who desire to find a summer retreat, to the card of Mr. McPherson, proprietor of the Eastern Exchange at East Liberty. The Exchange itself is a noble building with spacious rooms and wide halls. It is surrounded by ample grounds for croquet and promenade, and has appurtenant accommodations for horses and carriages. We learn, moreover, that Mr. McPherson is a most obliging and attentive landlord, and that his guests are well pleased with the good things always to be found on his table.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Baltimore at Baltimore.

Hamburg line steamer Saxonia at New York.

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Deutschland at New York.

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Koln at New York.

Inman line steamer City of Montreal at Queenstown.

Cunard line steamer Castalia at Liverpool.

Letters Held for Postage.

Thomas Bonsall, Salem, Ohio, 3 c; Thomas Clifford, New Orleans, La., 1 c; T. W. E. Carlise, Allegheny City, Pa., 2 c; Dunbar Iron Co., Fayette Co., Pa., 3 c; Donnell, Tilden & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3 c; National Academy Design, New York City, 3 c; Col. R. E. Fleming, Fairmont, W. Va., 3; Margaret Halsteck, Charlottesville, W. Va., 3 c; Robert R. Hill, Liverpool, Eng., 6 c; Hullwell & Olbert, Youngstown, Ohio, 1 c; Miss Minnie Henry, Detroit Mich., 1 c; R. N. Lewis, Turtle Creek, Pa., 1 c; Masillon Paper Co., Massillon, Ohio, 3 c; Mr. McCall, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2 c; J. M. Reed, Steubenville, Ohio, 3 c; Mr. H. J. Straub, c; Mr. Jno. Spangle, Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Mo., 3 c; Spratt, Johnson & Co., Allegheny, Pa., 3 c; Wood & Co., Jamestown, N. Y., 3 c.

THE AGONY OVER.

News from Harrisburg—The Charter All Right.

The unpleasant rumors in relation to that charter that have been so freely discussed in Allegheny for the past few days and which created a new interest in the document have at last been satisfactorily disposed of, and all again is serene. Nobody was excited or anxious, or even went so far as to indulge in the slightest apprehensions in the matter—at least that is what is said—but the fact of two trips to Harrisburg and sundry mysterious telegraphic messages, comes up in singular variance with the assertion of placidity over them. The last trip was taken on Thursday night and as a result, those in waiting for the news—received a dispatch yesterday about noon from Harrisburg from His Honor Mayor Callow setting forth that the missing document had been found, that it had been read, and was all right. The intelligence was like oil upon the troubled waters, and immediately there was a great calm—which is the condition of affairs at the present writing.

BADEN-BADEN IN PITTSBURGH.

Capture of a Roulette Gambler and His Paraphernalia.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Anna Maria Benton (colored) appeared before Alderman Logan and made an information, charging Robert Long with maintaining a gambling house on Third avenue, near Market street, in the building known as Pullo Hall. She alleged in her information, that her husband was in the habit of frequenting this place and spending his hard earned wages in gambling, and from this cause neglecting his family. The place designated is a resort for the poorer class of gamblers, and is resorted mostly by colored men, waiters, porters, etc. The game that is carried on here is roulette, which has been made notorious at Baden-Baden. Here, however, the wheel was turned by five negroes, and in addition to throwing of dice was added as an attraction. Alderman Logan placed a warrant for the arrest of Long in the hands of Officers George and McMullen. They went to the place above named and entered it; sat around awhile and looked on, but finding that Long, senior, had left, they concluded to make their business known and arrest the dealer, Sam'l. F. Long, a son of the "old" man. They took him into custody as well as some half a dozen hangers-on. They were all taken to the Alderman's office. The lookers-on were all discharged, but Sam'l. F. Long, "son of the old" man, was held in $500 bail for a hearing. The roulette table, dice boxes and dice, as well as various other gambling paraphernalia, were captured, and placed in Alderman Logan's possession.

"THROUGH FIRE."

A Dramatic Misunderstanding, and a Dramatic Disappearance.

A slight misunderstanding seems to have arisen between Mr. Bartley T. Campbell and Mr. I. Newton Gotthold, of the Pittsburgh Opera House, which the courts have been called to adjust. Mr. Gotthold seems to be the aggrieved party, and yesterday set forth his wrongs in a bill inequity filed in the U. S. Circuit Court. In the paper he alleges that he purchased from Mr. Campbell the play—"Through Fire," a production of the latter's brain—for $500, one hundred of which was paid down and the remainder to be paid $5 each night the play was performed. Subsequently the play was produced in Chicago under their joint supervision, but Mr. Gotthold says he never received his share of the profits, which were large; further it is alleged that Mr. Campbell has sworn off the manuscript, and from that time it has been kept sacred from Mr. Gotthold's eyes, a certain Mr. J. W. Albaugh, of New Jersey, according to the allegation, having purchased it. Mr. Gotthold accordingly desires the matter to be settled, and entered the bill accordingly.

The Court officers at once were armed with a warrant, and it being understood that Mr. Campbell was to leave by the early train yesterday morning, they hied at once to the Union Depot to seek an interview. The man they desired to see however failed to put in an appearance, but quietly and unsensationously changed his course, journeyed to Allegheny, and took the train from that station, thus as it were, "through fire," evading temporarily at least, the delays and entanglement of the law. It is now proposed to seek him in his Illinois home, but the officers want to strike breath before renewing the pursuit.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

Advice to Ocean Travelers—Where to Secure Passage—all by wired and Complete—Remember Schamberg's Agency.

Perhaps hundreds of our citizens are looking forward in pleasant anticipations to a trip over the ocean as a means of vacation or on business the coming season, and they are naturally anxious to learn where they can secure the best accommodations for the trip and can also make the best arrangements in reference to their business matters in Europe. To all such we have a word of advice, entrust all the arrangements for the passage to Mr. Max Schamberg the well known and popular steamship agent No. 163 Smithfield street. Mr. Schamberg has especial facilities in this line and can tender travelers especial accommodations. He has the agency for five of the best steamship lines in Europe and America, and the traveler can take his choice. He will secure passage and ensure comfort safety and speed so far as human power can bring about these results. All the trouble is taken off the traveler who intends sailing from here in Pittsburgh and is "booked through" to any foreign port.

Then, further, Mr. Schamberg will supply drafts on bankers in any large foreign city which will procure the cash when presented. In the currency of the country visited. He has especial arrangements in this line, and of the many hundreds he has heretofore served, none have ever had cause to complain of his or their dealings are his best recommendations.

Mr. Schamberg also will furnish tickets to those wishing to bring friends over, will collect money in any part of Europe, and transact any financial matters for him on the most reasonable terms and with the quickest returns. All information desired, in relation to his particular line of business, will be furnished at his office, No. 163 Smithfield street, and he is ready to do and does do what he says, we recommend him to our friends.

MONONGAHELA WHARF COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Conference Committee—Select Council to Concur in Action of Common Council Ordering the Bill to be Paid.

The Conference Committee of the City Councils appointed at their last regular meeting to examine the dredging work done at the Monongahela Wharf, and adjust the claims of Mr. B. L. Wood, jr., for this work, met at the City Clerk's room, on yesterday at two and a half o'clock. Mr. Bernard Rafferty was chosen President, and City Clerk Morrow, Secretary.

The bids and Council records relative to the work for which Mr. Wood contracted were placed before the Committee and examined thoroughly. On request Mr. Sample stated that in his opinion the Dredging Company had done the work thoroughly, and fully complied with the contract.

Mr. Rafferty spoke at considerable length upon the subject, stating that the dredging along the shore was nearly four feet deeper than the channel of the river, which great, by enabling boats being loaded there. He said he had known some boatmen to take their boats up to the Allegheny wharf on account of the danger at the Monongahela wharf.

Mr. Riddell moved that the Committee recommend to the body in Council that they concur in the action of the Common Council, ordering the bill to be paid.

Mr. Rafferty remarked that he was confident the city had been swindled out of at least five thousand dollars by the contract, as to dredging the river along the shore deeper than the channel was simply to waste money. He also said he did not think the contract had been let out to the lowest bidder, as it was contracted at fifty cents per cubic yard and he there was one bid as low as forty-five cents. Mr. Riddell's motion was then passed and the meeting adjourned.

The bid for forty-five cents it may be well to state, was to empty the dirt on the bar, while that under which the contract was made was to empty it at Bruno's Island.

The Committee then passed the motion made by Mr. Riddell, after which it adjourned.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

Rev. J. K. Black, of Allegheny, has accepted a call from the U. P. congregation at California, Michigan.

Rev. A. B. Leonard, formerly of Pittsburgh, entered upon his work at St. John's M. E. church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday week.

The Monongahela U. P. Presbytery will meet in the First U. P. Church, Rev. W. J. Reid's, Seventh avenue on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

It is expected that the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, the new Rector elect, of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, will commence his official duties in that church to-morrow.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, the newly elected Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, has arrived, and will to morrow take part in the services at Old Trinity.

The church of Pine Creek, Presbytery of Allegheny, has given its pastor, Rev. G. M. Potter, leave of absence for six months, that he may recover his impaired health.

The Second church of this city, Rev. W. D. Howard's, is undergoing repairs, and has been supplied with memorial windows, having the names and terms of labor of all the successive pastors.

There will be a congregational meeting at the Third E. P. church, Allegheny on Monday evening for the purpose of having a call moderated for a pastor. It will doubtless be largely attended.

Rev. W. P. Bronell, of the Erie Conference, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Alvin Burgess.

The *United Presbyterian* epitomizes the exact feeling of the general community in reference to General Canby's death, by saying "Peace for the peaceful, but punishment for all who will persist in savage war."

Rev. Geo. K. Ormond, of Mansfield, is temporarily occupying the pulpit of the Temperanceville U. P. Church. It is now hoped that the troubles that lately disturbed the latter congregation have passed.

The *United Presbyterian* of this week contains an appreciative and beautiful obituary notice, from the pen of the Rev. W. J. Reid, of the late Rev. Mrs. Dr. Pressly, whose death we announced about ten days ago.

Bishop Kerfoot continues convalescent—his strength is coming slowly back. It is not expected, however, that he will be able to resume his Episcopal visitations until after the annual Diocesan Convention in June.

The fourth annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14th. Delegates from Pittsburgh will be in attendance.

The Sabbath School of the Third U. P. Church, is now in a very prosperous condition. The congregation is increasing rapidly under the ministration of the new pastor—and by our advertising columns an invitation is given to strangers and others to attend.

The Rev. John Morrow, pastor-elect of the United Presbyterian congregation of Taylorstown, Pa., will preach for the Wylie Avenue church, on Sabbath evening in the large hall of the Eleventh Ward public school house, at 7½ o'clock.

There will be preaching in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by the pastor. This congregation has just had an accession of twenty-five new members, making in all sixty-one members during the brief pastorate of Mr. Johnston, less than four months.

An Old Folks Concert for the benefit of the Birmingham U. P. Church (Rev. Wm. M. Coleman pastor) will be held in the South Side Hall on the evening of the 23d inst., being next month. The best talent in the city has been engaged, and the occasion promises to be one of rare interest and amusement.

The pupils of the Deaf Mute School will give a public entertainment on Thursday evening next in the Grant public school building. The object is a very worthy one, and we trust there will be a large attendance. Dr. John G. Brown who is devoting his life to this noble cause desires the support of all lovers of humanity in it.

A Council composed of delegates from the different Baptist churches of the vicinity met in Connelly's Hall, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, Tuesday evening, April 15, and organized the Shiloh Colored Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. Public services will be held in the same place on Tuesday evening, 22 inst., to which the public are cordially invited.

The dedication services of the Fourth Baptist church, corner of Forty-seventh and Charlotte streets, will take place on Sabbath, April 20th, at 10:45 A. M. Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny, will preach at that hour. Rev. Dr. Winter will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. D. Herr, of Oil City, will preach in the evening at 7:30.

According to Presbyterial appointment the following order of exercises will be observed in the ordination and installation of Rev. W. H. Knox pastor-elect of the Wylie Avenue Church. Rev. W. J. Reid to preside, Rev. Jno. Caley to preach the sermon, Jno. S. Sands to address the pastor and Rev. Wm. M. Coleman to address the people.

The contract for the erection of the new Seventh U. P. Church has been awarded; the edifice is to be erected on Forty-fourth street, and by 90 feet, and will cost when completed about $25,000. The congregation is in a prosperous condition under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Andrews. They are temporarily worshiping in the Seventeenth Ward School House, but they expect to occupy the new building during the coming autumn.

The next meeting of the M. E. Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will be held at Butler street church, Saturday and Sunday, April 26th and 27th. The Association will meet on Saturday evening for the transaction of business and to make arrangements for the Sabbath services. At the morning hour, the President, T. Bateman, will preach. In the afternoon, an experience meeting will likely be held. The night service will consist of brief addresses from members of the Association.

The Baptists of this city, living in and about East Liberty, have for some time been holding religious services in Liberty Hall. On Thursday, the 10th, a council composed of ministers and delegates from neighboring Baptist churches met and proceeded to organize a new church, to be known as the Penn avenue Baptist church. Forty-one persons entered into the organization. A fine lot has already been secured by the society, and it is the intention to erect soon an appropriate, a commodious house of worship.

It affords us pleasure to note the fact that our young friend, Rev. John Morrow, of this city, has received a unanimous call to the U. P. Church, of Taylorstown, Pa. Mr. Morrow has formerly Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and is well known as an earnest and devoted Christian worker. He will find ample scope for his talents, and unwearied efforts in this new and important field of labor. This congregation is a large recently organized, but is already known as active and enterprising and is about to erect a church edifice. The best wishes of this community accompany Mr. Morrow to his new field of labor.

At the dedication of the Green street M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow, the following services will be held: Morning at 10½ o'clock, children's meeting under the direction of the city missionary. Addresses will be delivered by several laymen. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, dedicatory sermon by Rev. W. J. McMurray, Bishop of South Common church, assisted by the pastors of the M. E. churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The church was formally organized Thursday evening by the election of the following officers, Trustees—Messrs. J. W. Prentice, W. Hamilton, Arthur Hobson, Henry Sweger, Joseph Walton, J. C. Northrop, David Yarnall. Stewards—J. C. Northrop, G. S. Garrison, J. N. Caldwell. Recording Steward—George S. Garrison.

OBITUARY.

Death of Captain John Young.

We were grieved to learn yesterday of the sudden death on Thursday night of Capt. John Young, of Robinson township. None of our county gentlemen was better known or more respected in the city and throughout the county. He held the important office of Jury Commissioner, and his friends had persuaded him to offer his name as a candidate for County Commissioner. His vigorous health and habits gave promise of long life. We suppose his age was about seventy. We learn that he retired to bed on Thursday night in his usual health, and, after a brief, pleasant conversation with his wife, suddenly began to breathe audibly, and in a few minutes was no more. He will be greatly missed and sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

Death of Mrs. Brunot.

Mrs. Ann T. Brunot, widow of the late Hillary Brunot and mother of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, died yesterday at her residence, 1,115 Penn street, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She had been for a long time unable to leave her bed, owing to the infirmities incident to her advanced age, and her death was therefore unexpected. During more than two score years that we have known Mrs. Brunot, she has faithfully exemplified all the qualities of an excellent wife, mother and friend to the poor. She was greatly esteemed and venerated by all who knew her. She has now been gathered to her Father's like a sheaf ripe for the harvester. Her place is widely and her place in the Sanctuary, are given up; she passes from the church militant to the church triumphant. Blessed be the memory of all such.

To Whom It May Concern.—

If any of our thousands of readers
Want a handsome Black Silk,
Want a rich Mohair Luster,
Want a cheap Alpaca,
Go to Jos. W. Spencer's New Dry Goods Store, 95 Market Street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

Want a handsome Shawl,
Want a Mourning Outfit,
Want New and Fashionable Dress Goods,
Want a good bargain,
Go to Jos. W. Spencer's New Dry Goods Store, 95 Market Street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

Want a Japanese Silk,
Want a Sacque or Dolman,
Want a Lace Curtain,
Want a Table Cloth,
Go to Jos. W. Spencer's New Dry Goods Store, 95 Market street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

Want a handsome Towel,
Want a New Style Napkin,
Want a Black and White Suit,
Let them call on Jos. W. Spencer, 95 Market Street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store, and there now excellent goods be now offers at astonishingly low prices. Mr. Spencer has also made an addition to his large and handsome stock of Dry Goods, by purchasing a celebrated brand of Black Mohairs and Alpacas, which have been received in this city under market for brilliancy of color, weight of cloth, and general excellence.

"The Underground Railroad," a record of facts, authentic narratives, letters, &c., narrating the hardships, hairbreadth escapes and death struggles of the slaves in their efforts for freedom, together with sketches of some of the leading stockholders and most liberal aiders and advisors of the road, compiled by William Still. This is a large volume, full of facts and incidents, and of truths stranger than fiction, and is profusely illustrated. Mr. E. A. Wiley, the publishers' agent, is in the city and will call on the citizens, affording them an opportunity to get this work of surpassing interest, not for sale in the bookstores.

BREVITIES.

....The Seventeenth street pavements have been completed.

....A meeting of the Committee on the First ward contested election case is called for Monday afternoon.

....Alderman elect, Major J. W. Patterson has received his commission and will open his office on Twenty-fifth street, South Side.

....Two freight trains collided between Enon and New Galilee, on the Fort Wayne road. A caboose was demolished and burned, but no one was injured.

....Yesterday morning a woman called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and identified the clothes there, as having been taken from her clothes line.

....A boy named Johnson collided with a locomotive on the West Penn road, yesterday morning. The engine was not damaged—but the boy was, slightly.

....The improvements which were being made at St. John's Roman Catholic church, on the South Side, have been completed. An addition of twenty feet has been made to the front and a lofty spire erected.

....Thursday evening a body supposed to be that of Thomas Hazlett was found in Rochester. Samuel Hazlett, nephew of Thomas, was telegraphed for and started for Rochester yesterday morning.

....Michael Kelley and Charles O'Connor, charged with a violation of the revenue laws in removing from the Baltimore warehouse certain casks containing distilled spirits, have been returned to the Marshal in Baltimore for trial before the U. S. Court there.

....Yesterday Robt. Featherton, of the South Side, met with quite an accident, by which he lost one of his fingers. He is an employe in Wharton's iron mills, and while at work his hand caught between the shears and a hot iron bar, by which one finger was so burned that it had to be amputated.

....The *Chronicle*, in an editorial on "unexpected ideas" in its yesterday's issue, appeared to be gravely sarcastic toward the *Telegraph's* salutatory. It says, "how much more is done by silent processes of growth, than by prospectuses and eloquent declamation." True—yet we hope the *Telegraph* will not prove an unexecuted idea."

....Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a male child found in a vault in a private alley on High and Wylie streets. Dr. Gilmore gave it as his opinion that the child had been in the vault some eight or ten days, and that it was fully matured and born alive. A verdict of found dead in a vault was rendered.

....The erection of a new building in front of the present Young Men's Home has been commenced. The new building will front on Duquesne Way, and will be four stories in hight. The walls will be of pressed brick with stone facing. The managers have let the contract for $25,000. The structure is to be completed during the summer.

....John Riley had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday. He was trying to cross Liberty street, near the Rush House, just in the way of a coming train, when the locomotive caught his mules, and dragged them, wagon and himself, some sixty feet, finally throwing them against the fence, but doing no other injury. John drove away, satisfied that it was no worse.

....Yesterday morning Mayor Blackmore and Street Commissioners Hunter and Lehlerman held a conference meeting concerning the obstruction of streets by wagons and other vehicles. The Mayor determined on detail a special officer to report all violations of the ordinance relating to obstructions of streets, and the Street Commissioners agreed to lend this officer all the assistance in their power.

....Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, Messrs. Dalzell and Carmichael made a motion to allow Stephen Payne, the alleged counterfeiter from Philadelphia, to give non resident bail—the bondsmen to be from Philadelphia. District Attorney Swoope protested against the granting of the motion, and the Court decided it had no power in the premises. The motion was therefore refused.

....Last evening at twenty minutes after 9 o'clock an alarm was sounded from box 43, corner of Fifth and Wylie and Elm street. The fire, which had caught from a defective flue in the attic of a dwelling on Congress street, between Fifth and Wylie avenues, occupied by Lieutenant Jerry Gumbert, of the South Side police force, was extinguished by a few buckets of water. The Relief and Duquesne engines were promptly at hand.

....Yesterday morning Mrs. Logan, of Urbana, Illinois, reported at the Mayor's office that she had been previously robbed at the Union Depot. She says she was en route for Boston, and while changing cars accepted the assistance of a young man in getting into the proper car. Soon after the young man left her she missed her pocket book, containing a through ticket to Boston and about fourteen dollars. She thinks the young man took the pocket book.

....A few evenings ago, while Alderman R. E. Mercer, of the South Side, was at his office on the second floor of a number of his friends took possession of his office, removed the matting from the floor, and placed in its stead a splendid wool carpet, set a couple of easy-chairs at the table, and placed upon it a quantity of fine cigars for the weed. When Mr. Mercer returned, Mr. R. W. Brown, on behalf of the donors, made a neat presentation speech, to which Mr. Mercer responded in a few well chosen remarks.

....Those persons who are agitated by a fear that the building of the Hampton Battery will destroy the beauty of the West Park shoulder, examine the record again and they will find that the proposed building is not to occupy any part of the present park, but a small triangular piece of ground below the railroad and bounded by Bank Lane, Marion avenue and the railroad. At present the ground is used as a storehouse for rubbish, and the residents will be glad to have it improved as proposed, and thus put to some good use.

IN SEARCH OF HER CHILD.

A Woman Looking for Her Child Left in This City Two Years Ago.

Yesterday morning a respectable-looking lady, giving her name as Mrs. Donahue, called on Mr. Houston, on Fifth avenue, one of the managers of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, to inquire concerning her child. She tells this tale: About two years ago she left her child with a family on Liberty street, while she went to see her husband off on the train, as he was going west, and was much under the influence of liquor. The train started while she was yet in the cars, and she was carried with her husband to his destination. Soon after she met with an accident, which prevented her from communicating with the family with whom she had left her child, and only on Thursday, after an absence of two years, was she able to return. She made inquiry concerning the family, and was told the woman had eloped, taking the child with her. Mrs. Donahue thought it possible that her child might have found its way into the asylum, and was that much disappointed in not finding her.

Wagon Repairing.

Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., the carriage and wagon workers, in addition to the vehicles they manufacture to order, have made special arrangements to attend to all demands for repairing, and guarantee to do the work with dispatch and to the satisfaction of all. They have also engaged in this branch of their business who have had years of experience and who can recuperate any consumptive vehicle that has not passed beyond the reach of the most skilled artizan. Their work is guaranteed, and their prices will be found reasonable. Their works are on Centre street, opposite the entrance to Allegheny Cemetery.

Dress Fashionably.

By dressing fashionably we do not mean that loud style of raiment which makes the wearer the cynosure of admiring eyes, but rather the wearing of garments of a moderate tone in color, but well made, and made to fit. Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a garment, no matter what is the character of the goods, than to fit ill. The best way for gentlemen to avoid this, and to "dress fashionably" in the truest sense of the term, is to go to Mr. M. T. Beckert's, No. 49 (second floor) North Diamond street, Allegheny, for their goods. Mr. Beckert has a fine assortment of goods that cannot be excelled in the two cities. It includes every variety of style and pattern now in wear. The goods are the finest in the market, and, as they are were purchased by the firm as the latest spring styles and at very low rates, patrons of the house are sure of obtaining suits or single garments at the most reasonable prices. He employs the most artistic cutters and experienced workmen, and is enabled to guarantee perfect fits and satisfaction in all other respects.

Rent

A Weed Sewing Machine by paying ten dollars per month—the rent to be paid as *purchase money* on the machine. ap16:4f.

Successful Management.

To gain the public confidence for an institution, its affairs must be ably and successfully managed. Now it is generally conceded and can be fully substantiated, that the affairs of the Teutonia Insurance Company since its organization have been conducted with prudence, sagacity, and foresight, and that, as a natural consequence, the institution is one of the most reliable and flourishing of any of our local insurance companies This being the fact, we have no hesitancy in recommending any of our readers having property to insure to place their risks in this company. Office No. 206 Ohio street, Allegheny. Henry F. Eggers, Secretary.

Sale of Paintings—Ladies Attention.

There will be a sales of paintings to-day at Gillespie's, on Wood street, from 10 to 12 o'clock and the second at eight o'clock this evening. The attention of ladies particularly is called to the sale this afternoon, as it has been arranged for their especial benefit. Accommodations have been made for a large attendance, and every opportunity will be given to inspect the paintings, and as they are all first-class, this will be an opportunity to obtain bargains.

All the Favorites.

One of the most complete wholesale and retail tobacco, snuff and cigar stores in the city is that of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. His stock embraces all the brands of smoking and chewing tobaccos, the favorite grades of snuff, and the most desirable brands of imported and domestic cigars, offering the many lovers of the weed the very widest range for choice. Besides, too, his prices are invariably reasonable, and he offers to buyers by the quantity reduced rates. Dealers, as well as the general public, who delight in goods in this line are offered inducements, and will find it to their interest to visit this central emporium.

Beautiful

decorated China and Queensware for dinner and tea setts, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Spring and Summer Raiment.

The attention of the public is directed to the unusually large and superior stock of fine custom made clothing, suitable for spring and summer wear, that has just been opened at the Boston One Price Clothing Store No. 95, Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. The goods are all enhancing. Dress and business suits for men and boys of the latest styles. Nothing at the Boston One Price Store is of an inferior quality. The goods are as good as they are marvelously cheap.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of Daniel McGinniss vs. John C. Howley, action brought to recover for work and labor done, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

A verdict for six and one-fourth cents was rendered for plaintiff in the case of P. C. Shields vs. T. C. Fogarty, W. E. Casey, Samuel Fetter and Harry Cowan. Action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by defendants tearing down his fence in the Seventeenth ward.

The case of Daniel Donahue vs. Thomas C. Fogarty et al., similar in its nature to the one just mentioned, is on trial before Judge Stowe.

The jury is out in the case of Rhodes, Bedell & Co. vs. Henry A. Collins, action to recover for the towing of coal. Defendant alleges that a contract was made for the towing of the coal to Glass House "riffle" from Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela, but that the plaintiffs failed to carry out the terms, by landing the coal at the Point, and refusing to transport it farther in consequence of the boat being disabled.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON.

The case of Emma M. Perry vs. Hugh Perry, action of ejectment, is still on trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The assignees respectively of Gustavus A. Hein and Wm. H. Palmer, of Erie county, bankrupts, filed requests for a general meeting of the creditors, and the same was granted, and the meetings ordered to be held before Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Giles, Wales & Co., of New York city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the firm of Briscoe & Vacelius, of Erie county. The usual order will be made.

John B. Reynolds, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, was adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of D. Torrens & Co., of New York city, and the matter was referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg.

On application of Register Harper, he was empowered to proceed to Wheatland, or any other point within the county of Mercer, and at any other place as in his judgment may be necessary for the expedition of business, to take the proofs of claims of such creditors of James T. Wood and Charles A. Wood, petitioning debtors in bankruptcy, of this city, as may present themselves.

An argument was had on the demurrer filed to the rule granted on Register Woodruff, of Erie, to show cause why certain persons should not be declared elected assignees of Wilmarth & Roffe, of Erie county, bankrupts, and the matter referred to some other Register. Judge Souther appeared for and J. M. Stowe against the demurrer. Further argument was continued to the 30th inst. U. S. Marshal Hall was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts.

PERSONAL.

***The funeral of Mr. Zweidinger, whose death we noticed, took place yesterday from his late residence. The remains, accompanied by the Great Western Band and a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased were conveyed to the Birmingham Cemetery.

***Mr. Alexander M. Pedrick, agent of the Philadelphia Press Association at Harrisburg, and one of the most experienced journalists who frequent the State Capital, was at the Union Depot yesterday. Westward he has taken with him a bridal tour, followed by a bridal trade of shoes of his friends.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Committee to Visit Fifth Avenue.

The Survey Committee of City Councils held a special session yesterday in the City Engineer's office. The Committee was called to order at two o'clock by Chairman Fleming.

On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

Mr. Burgwin said he thought all that the Committee were able to do concerning Fifth avenue, with maps and charts, had been done, and the only way to do more effective work would be to visit the avenue personally. At the conclusion of his remarks he moved that the Committee meet on a fixed day and visit the avenue and make personal observations and afterwards, meet at the Court House, and take action upon the matter. The motion was seconded and considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. Kirk offered an amendment to the effect that the parties present who were interested in the matter be given a hearing.

Mr. Negley said as the Select Council had referred the matter back to the Committee the members should visit the ground and see what was to be considered on both sides of the question, even if they should adhere to their former action. Independent of any personal interest his own idea was that the avenue should be made a boulevard street. He was in favor of Mr. Burgwin's motion.

Mr. Fetterman made a few remarks in support of the motion.

Dr. Cross said it might be well to have the adjacent property owners present as only a few points were at issue, and then make the visit, if necessary.

Mr. Burgwin thought this was needless, as the interested parties would have to be heard again when the matter came up for action. Those interested accompany the Committee and state their points on the spot.

Dr. Cross was of the opinion that the Committee was only to consider those points concerning which mention had been made.

Mr. Burgwin thought that the whole matter of grading the avenue was open now by the action of the Select Council, and that changes of the grade in any part of it could be recommended by the Committee to the Councils.

Mr. Burgwin's motion was then put and carried by a large majority.

On motion, nine o'clock on next Thursday was fixed as the time for the Committee to meet, to view Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Bond Street.

The Committee then disposed of some routine business and adjourned.

A Plain Statement.

It is not necessary for the purpose of making a sale, that Messrs. McKain & Co., should disparage any other sewing machine in the market, simply because they are the agents of the Florence. Knowing that fact Messrs. McKain & Co., are willing to accord merit to other machines, but they claim the Florence to be superior for family sewing to any sewing machine manufactured. Their claim has been founded on years of experience and upon the unanimous verdict, of all who have ever used a Florence. This machine is highly ornamental, built, runs easy, is kept in order without trouble, and will do the widest range of sewing, in coarse or fine work, with equal satisfaction. Messrs. McKain & Co., will take pleasure in demonstrating the superiority of the Florence to all who will call at No. 68 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Spring Dress Goods

Messrs. Hugus & Hacke, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, desire to call the special attention of their lady patrons to the new and superb assortment of Spring Dress Goods which they have just laid in store. The stock has been selected with the utmost care and with particular reference to the demands of a Pittsburgh trade. It comprises all the choicest fabrics, from the eastern looms, together with a fine selection of imported goods, and all of the most perfect quality. Messrs. Hugus & Hacke flatter themselves that there is no house in the city that can offer such inducements in this line, and they feel gratified at being able to offer such a fine stock for their patrons, as they consider the best they have ever had in store. Ladies who wish to get the best and to get goods that can be had nowhere else should call at this store.

Fine

porcelain ware—a large number of new designs—at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Where to get Pure Liquors.

It is well to know where to get reliable liquors, of pure quality and at fair prices. Such a house is found at No. 355 Liberty street, and Mr. James K. Lanahan is the gentlemanly proprietor. We know of no house that we could more readily recommend, for Mr. Lanahan is known as an upright business man, and is of strict integrity. When he says that the liquor he sells is pure, it may be relied upon that it is. His stock comprises the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Catawba Champagne, fine old Madeiras and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medical Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines. Call upon Mr. James K. Lanahan if you want pure liquors for medicinal, family or again selling purposes, and remember that he can be found at No. 355 Liberty street.

The reason why China, Glass and Queensware can be had so cheap at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, is because they import these goods direct, and there is no profit lost on "middlemen."

Special Bargains this Week.

New Kid Gauntlets, latest styles.
Novelties in Straw Hats.
Sash, Ribbons, Moire and Fluffs.
Hamburg Embroideries, new Patterns.
Guipure Laces, Gimps and Fringes.
Ladies' Fine Undergarments.
Prices lower than ever at
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN'S,
ap8-MTT&F 2wk 76 Market street.

Paving.

McNaugher & Co. contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, furnishing and setting curbstone and grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 North Diamond street Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. T. TH. S.

Glassware,

Queensware,
Chinaware,
Mantle ornaments,

and a full assortment of all kinds of articles kept in a first class China, Glass and Queensware store, on hand at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

$10.

Any one who wants to see how far ten dollars will go in the way of purchases, and who wishes to take advantage of low prices for good goods never heretofore dreamed of, should go to the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Rich

and elegant are the new style vases for ornaments just imported by Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Bright

and fresh and blooming as the flowers of a May morning, is the stock of nice spring goods for boys and gentlemen's wear, just opened at the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

C. Coleman & Son,

No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, huls, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

Most

beautiful toilet setts at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—On Thursday evening "Fate" was presented for the first time in this city to a full house. Last evening it was repeated to a large audience. The play is of "modern" society, and rather depicts life as it is. The dialogue is brusque and spirited, and in some passages rather witty. Miss Carlotta Le Clercq enacted the part of "Helen Faraday" in a very becoming manner. She gave the character the appearance of real life, imparting it with a powerful interest. The character could not have been acted better. Mr. Harold Forsberg gave us his idea of "Frank Faraday." His rendition of this character shows him to be not only a talented and cultivated actor, but the possessor of great versatility and a thorough student of nature. Want of space alone precludes a deserved extended description of the performance. This afternoon at the matinee and this evening "Fate" will be given for the last time.

Library Hall.—Last evening Miss Jane Coombs was greeted by a large and elegant audience to witness her performance as "Juliet," for her benefit. Miss Coombs has really made her reputation in this great creation of Shakespeare's fancy, and to say that she came up to the full standard measure of expectation, would be according her but faint praise. She labored under one disadvantage—her support was not what we would liked to have seen it. However, the lady made amends for the lack of her support. Miss Coombs rises above all we have ever seen in the power and intensity of depicting passion. She possesses a matchless power not excelled by any living artist. To-day Miss Coombs appears at the matinee as "Adrienne" in the "Actress,"